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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 25 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON BOMBAY CROWD

SEVERE LATHI CHARGES AND ARRESTS IN CITY

"Frontier Day" Celebrations

"RED SHIRTS" PROCESSION HELD UP AND DISPERSED

ONE KILLED: 22 INJURED BY BULLETS

One man was killed and 21 received bullet wounds as a result of the police opening fire on a crowd of demonstrators on Kalbadevi Road near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade on Friday night. The firing was preceded by severe lathi charges in which nearly 200 persons received injuries.

Nearly half a dozen Ambulance vans were on duty in the disturbed area picking up the injured men and conveying them to various city hospitals. The Congress Free Hospital and the Free Emergency Hospital had to make arrangements for extra accommodation for the injured men who were pouring in.

This was the culmination of a series of events beginning from early morning with small black flag demonstrations as a protest against the arrival of the British R. T. C. Committees in Bombay and the complete hartal in commemoration of the "Frontier Day" in the city.

Over 200 Victims Of Lathi Charges

The immediate cause of the firing was that the riff-raff element indulged in throwing stones at the police. An atmosphere of intense excitement was created when the police, probably for the first time, made a severe lathi charge on a peaceful crowd of "Red Shirts" who were marching in a procession to demonstrate heir sympathy with the Pathans of the Frontier. The procession was held up by a cordon of police drawn across Bhuleshwar Road which later became the "storm centre" of trouble.

30 PERSONS INJURED IN A COUPLE OF MINUTES.

For about half an hour the procession was held up and a seething crowd watched the proceedings. The police then changed their mind and arrested nine persons who led the procession, including the three members of the eighth "Emergency Council", and then ordered a severe lathi charge. Within a minute or two more then 30 persons were injured. This was followed by a few more arrests and beating of the "Red Shirts" by the police.

After the arrests were made everything seemed to have ended. The police continued to stay on the scene and the crowds in the vicinity also swelled in numbers. A large part of the demonstrators climbed the roofs of the shops around Mumbadevi and made all sorts of vocal demonstrations. For at least an hour or two neither the crowds nor the police showed any inclination to leave the place apparently each waiting for the other to retire first. The result was that the crowds became restive and indulged in lighting bonfires and making noisy demonstrations. The police replied by chasing the crowds and charging them with lathis.

TILES HURLED AT POLICE.

The situation took a grave turn after nightfall when some of those who had climbed the roofs used tiles as missiles and hurled them at the police. The latter made several attempts to drive away the crowds but the crowds dispersed only to reassemble when the police came back to their posts.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

At about 8 p.m. number of tiles came from the direction of the Mumbadevi shop roofs when firing had to be opened. One of the police officers whipped out his revolver and aimed it at those on the roofs who then jumped down and ran pell-mell. Even when the crowds were retreating stones, bricks and tiles were being pelted at the police by the rowdy element. The police officers then opened fire with revolvers in the Pydhownie direction.

SEVEN ROUNDS FIRED

About seven or eight rounds were fired to disperse the people gathered at the Pydhonie end of the Kalvadevi Road.

ANOTHER VOLLEY OF SHOTS.

The police had to resort to firing again after a few minutes, this time on the crowds that had gathered at the junction of the Sheikh Memon Street and the Kalbadevi Road. A little later the armed police were ordered to open fire in the direction of Bhuleshwar. The police had thus to resort to firing thrice in quick succession during which they emptied about 25 rounds, injuring almost an equal number of men.

As a result of stone throwing four police officers and three constables including one armed constable received slight injuries.

A COMPLETE HARTAL IN CITY

The demonstrations till evening were conducted very peacefully. There was a strikingly complete hartal in the city even retail shops and many tea houses remained closed for the day.

In the afternoon several thousand persons wearing red badges collected all along the Sheikh Memon Street, Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi Road to witness the procession of the "Red Shirts" that was to start from the Bullion Exchange Building.

POLICE FORCE TURNS OUT IN FULL FORCE.

The City Police force had come out in full strength, lathi and armed police were stationed at street corners all along Sheikh Memon Street, with a view to obstruct the processionists. Mounted Sowars were also seen moving about. A police van waited opposite the Bullion Exchange Building evidently with a view to take away the leaders of the procession even before they could start from the Bullion Exchange Building. But the police had to wait vainly for the formation of the procession at the fixed place because in the meantime the procession consisting of about 50 "Red Shirts" and followed by a crowd of a thousand people started from Bhuleshwar.

RED SHIRT PROCESSION STOPPED.

A party of police was then dispatched in that direction which met the procession near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade. The police formed a cordon and held up the procession.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

The procession was led by Sa-

(Continued on page 8.)

"GO BACK LOTHIAN"

How Bombay Received R. T. Committees

(For details see pages 7 and 16)

AT THEIR OLD JOB ONCE MORE

Sapru And Jayakar See Viceroy

From Our Special Representative:
NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Dr. Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar had interviews with the Viceroy.

They said they have impressed His Excellency the urgent necessity of the modification of the present repressive policy at least by less rigorous application of the Ordinances.

Lobby reports show these two Round Table Knights gave specific instances of the excessive use made by the Provincial Governments and the District authorities and objected to certain "illegal" actions. The Viceroy, it is believed, asked for memoranda on several points and promised to look into them.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer had an interview with the Viceroy along with Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar.

R. T. C. Consultative Committee.

SIR A. P. PATRO STRIKES DISCORDANT NOTE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The latest lobby reports give interesting account of yesterday's proceedings of the Consultative Committee of the R. T. Conference. It is learnt Muslim members generally concurred with the suggestions put forward but Sir A. P. Patro was the only member, who struck a discordant note.

It appears that he harped on his pet theme of immediate provincial autonomy leaving the question of Federation to a future date. As this is definitely opposed to the main decision of the Round Table Conference several members took exception to Sir A. P. Patro's views, so much so that the Viceroy had to remind Sir A. P. Patro that he was in a minority of one.

RATILAL THAKKAR ARRESTED

For Disobeying Police Chief's Order

Mr. Ratilal Tribhovandas Thakkar, the Hon. Secretary of the Cotton Brokers' Association, who was served with a notice to leave Bombay within 24 hours on Thursday was arrested soon after midnight on Friday night at his residence in Girgaum.

Mr. Thakkar was taken to Esplanade lock-up and will be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday (to-day).

MR. TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS RELEASED

Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, solicitor, who was detained in jail custody by order of the Commissioner of Police under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released on parole on Friday afternoon. He is exempted from the usual condition of reporting himself to the police every day but is ordered to abstain from all activities in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement.

Heavy Sentence To Upnagar "Dictator"

(From A Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Jan. 29

Sjt. Dulerai Vanechand Desai, "Dictator" of Upnagar Chhavni was arrested to-day and convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500/- or in default, four months more.

KASHMIR TOWN BESIEGED BY REBELS

Indian Troops Sent To Jhelum

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DECISION

JAMMU, Jan. 29.

The Publicity Officer to the Government of Kashmir states that on the evening of January 27th, Kotli Town was besieged by rebels, numbering several thousands, armed with guns, swords hatchets and lathis.

The rebels started firing on the military who had to fire back in self defence. Three dead bodies of rebels were found.

One temple and a Co-operative bank were looted and burnt. Attempts at further arson and incendiarism frustrated.

A message from Mirpur says that permanent dak arrangements have been established between Mirpur, Kotli and Rajouri. The post offices at Kharaiti, Seri and Janjot were burnt on the night of January 25. A huge and noisy crowd besieged Mirpur Town from 8 p.m. till 2 a.m., but the troops guarded all routes to the town and saved it. No casualties are reported.—A. P.

TROOPS FOR UPPER JHELUM AREA

Indian Government's Decision.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Associated Press understands that the disturbances in Jammu Territory have spread to both sides of that portion of the Upper Jhelum Canal which lies in the Kashmir Territory, and that there is apprehension regarding the position of officials and subordinates employed on the Canal.

The Upper Jhelum is a very important link in the Canal system of the Punjab, which would suffer heavily if there were any interference with its normal working. With the primary object of preventing any such interference, the Government of India have decided, in consultation with the Punjab Government and at the request of the Kashmir Durbar, to send troops to this portion of the affected area.

They will be stationed at Mirpur and the area of operations will be strictly limited to the above purpose and to the prevention of Kashmir subjects of any community, on the one hand, spreading disturbances into British territory or British subjects of any community, on the other hand, participating in the disturbances in Jammu Territory within the area in question, which is of limited extent, all police and military forces will, in accordance with the usual practice, be under the command of the Senior British Military Officer.—A. P.

"FRONTIER DAY" IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

Shops in the Indian quarters were closed to-day as a part of the "Frontier Day" observances.

Schoolboys refrained from attendance, and hence all schools had a holiday, except the New Javaramal High School a Government Institution which worked with less than the usual attendance of boys.

Students of the Model High School marched with black flags and held noisy demonstrations in front of the Indian Girls High School, the authorities of which in anticipation, closed the heavy wooden main gate, but the demonstrators outside, by joint effort, forced it open, whereupon all the students of the school came out, except those who were confined to classes the doors of which were fastened. The police searched the house of Saraswati Devi, now in jail, but took away nothing.—A. P.

'SITUATION IN INDIA IMPROVES"

Sir S. Hoare "Takes Stock".

"RUMOURS ABOUT 'STORIES' UNFOUNDED"

LONDON, January 28.

"Though dogs bark the caravan passes on". These words concluded the talk which Sir Samuel Hoare broadcast to-night "taking stock" of the situation in India. He was glad to find that Lord Irwin's cautious sympathetic and impartial mind had reached the same conclusions as Lord Willingdon and himself. He emphasised that everybody had an equal opportunity of judging the facts as no censorship had been imposed on responsible foreign correspondents.

After a review of the events ending to show that there was a substantial improvement in the situation in India, he referred to the "stories" that he had given Mahatma Gandhi certain undertakings and had promised to write him a letter and said "These rumours are unfounded. After leaving England, Mahatma Gandhi wrote me about the work of the Consultative Committee and asked me to send a reply. I acceded to his request. My letter should have reached him on his return home."

In his preoration Sir S. Hoare emphasised: "Our policy is simple, straightforward and sympathetic. It is a policy of progress combined with firmness. Patiently and consistently we shall give the lie once for all to those in India who say that we never back our friends and only yield to threats. Three years' trial has shown us and our friends that we shall stand by them whether they are Indians determined to keep India an integral part of the British Empire or the splendid band of British officials facing dastardly attacks of terrorists in their overwhelming responsibility of difficult duties."

STOP PRESS

ARRESTS IN POONA.

POONA, Jan. 29.

After a black flag procession and meeting in connection with "Peshawar Day" Mr. J. S. Karandikar, editor of the "Kesari," the fourth Maharashtra Congress "Dictator", Mr. Billam Palli, the fourth Cantonment Congress "Dictator" and sixteen others were arrested to-night.—A. P.

SIR H. S. GOUR'S RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Sir Hari Singh Gour has tabled a resolution for discussion on Monday next in the Legislative Assembly, the operative part of which suggests that a Committee should be elected by the Legislative Assembly to enquire into recent "atrocities" on the Frontier and recommends to the Government to secure the co-operation of the Congress, Muslims, Hindus and depressed classes and others in connection with the work of constitution-making and also urges the Government to place before the current session of the Assembly emergency legislation in substitution for the Ordinances.—A.P.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Sir Samuel Hoare has left for Geneva to lead the Indian Delegation at Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

SURAT "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

SURAT, Jan. 29.

Vasumati Thakore, the ninth "Dictator" was arrested this evening with five other Sevikas while attempting to hold a procession in connection with "Peshawar Day".—A. P.

CONFLICTING NEWS OF SINO-JAPANESE ARMISTICE

Soviet Refuses To Carry Japanese Troops

BOMBING OF CHAPEI FROM THE AIR

CROWDS ON ROOFS WATCH THE ATTACK FROM SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Reuter's Shanghai correspondent confirms that no Sino-Japanese armistice has been concluded. Furious fighting in Chapei has not abated.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

SHANGHAI.—Sino-Japanesearmistice has been concluded.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Reporting regarding the Sino-Japanese armistice are very conflicting. According to Reuter's New York Correspondent, a message from Shanghai states that the Japanese deny that an armistice has been concluded and fighting is stated to be continuing.

Washington.—It is learned that the State Department is making representations to Tokio similar to those made by Britain deprecating that there should be no intervention in the International Settlement without consulting the powers.—Reuter.

MOSCOW REFUSES TO TRANSPORT JAPANESE

Japanese Troops Will Bombard Harbin.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Tokio.—Acting on Moscow's instructions to observe the strictest neutrality, the Vice-President of the Chinese Eastern Railway has refused to transport Japanese troops from Changchun to Harbin.

The transport of the Chinese troops has been likewise refused. The fact that the Chinese troops participated in the last night's fighting against the Japanese sailors has aroused very grave apprehension in the official circles.

It is believed that 30,000 Chinese troops besides 600 gendarmes are concentrating against the small Japanese forces. Japan may, therefore, be compelled to despatch strong reinforcements and even bombard the city in emergency.—Reuter.

DESPATCH OF JAPANESE CRUISERS & AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Tokio.—The Japanese military attache in Shanghai cabled to the War Office recommending the despatch of troops.

Aircraft carriers "Kaga" and "Hosho," cruisers "Naka", "Abukuma" and "Yura" and four destroyers with naval landing parties aboard have been ordered to proceed to Shanghai.

The Government is preparing a statement explaining the necessity for the action taken in Shanghai and giving assurance that Japan has no ulterior motives.—Reuter.

U. S. PROTEST AGAINST JAPANESE ACTION.

General Strike In Shanghai

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Shanghai.—The American Consul General declared that the action of Japanese authorities appeared to be a breach of faith.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has declared a general strike in the Settlement as protest against the Japanese attack. Business has been completely brought to a standstill.—Reuter.

BOMBING OF CHAPEI

Chinese Troops Hold On With Armoured Train

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Shanghai.—It is estimated that 2000 Chinese have been wounded.

The Japanese bombing of Chapei continued intermittently this morning culminating in intensive attack at midday aimed at the railway station which the Chinese defended fiercely with the aid of an armoured train, which, however, became a mark of bombs and was removed from the district, pursued by the Japanese planes bombing furiously.

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT GUARDED

It is reported that members of Volunteer Corps are guarding the International Settlement 200 yards from the station. The whole wing of station collapsed. Thousands of Chinese and foreigners on the roofs of the tall buildings in Shanghai were watching the bombing.

Every few minutes a bomb fell on Chapei from where the flames leaped uncontrolled.

A Japanese aeroplane dropped a bomb on a street in the International Settlement near the Northern boundary. There were no casualties but considerable damage was done.

LULL IN FIGHTING.

Later there was a lull in the actual fighting in Chapei. Both sides are strengthening their positions in the desperate master. The Japanese occupied the military headquarters of the district but the Chinese with the help of armoured cars retook the station when the Japanese attacking force was weakened by reinforcements that had gone to help of the hard-pressed comrades elsewhere.

It appears that the Japanese realised that their forces were too small to complete the occupation, there being 30,000 Chinese regulars and 6000 gendarmes near the city. Probably there will be lull till the arrival of the Japanese reinforcements.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S TOLL IN SHANGHAI FIGHTING

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Tokio.—Two Japanese Officers and seven blue jackets were killed. 28 of all ranks were seriously injured and 19 were slightly injured in the last night's fighting in Shanghai.—Reuter.

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A 4329

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A 4325

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Payment against documents.
4315.

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R6620

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Open daily up to 7th February from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission by tickets available at the door.
4259

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of, VEERJI PERAJ, late of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Hindu, a widower, and a money lender, residing at Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

SINGHJI SOONDERJI also of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Hindu, a Merchant, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors and Trustees named in the Codicil of the deceased dated 11th November, 1929. ..... Petitioner

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the Twenty first, Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL
The 24th day of December 1931.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAKIL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4317

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULLA MAHOMEDALI SHAIKH SARAFALLY, MULLA EBRAHIM SHAIKH SARAFALLY, MULLA ABDULALI KAIRA, MULLA BUXABHOY SHAIKH RAHIM, GULAMALI ABDUL HUSSEIN RAHIM and MULLA MAHOMEDALLY JIVANJI MASTER, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedans have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, maintenance, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece of Foras land (cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Foras Road, opposite the B.B. & C.I. Railway, Grant Road Railway Station, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1200 square yards or thereabouts, but according to the Cadastral Survey Register 1253 sq. yds. and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 7, 39, 327 and 340, New Nos. 13476, 13451' 13647 and 13848, Old Survey Nos. 1194, 192, 195 and 196 and New Survey No. 2B/6997 and Cadastral Survey No. 60 of Tardeo Division and bounded on the East by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna; on the West by the said Foras Road; on the North by the property of Kharsedji Dhanjibhai Rana and on the South by the property belonging to the estate of Haji Abdul Satar Haji Talab which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 4788-90 and Street Nos. 189-191 and 170A, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 27th day of Jan. 1932.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4328

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the directions contained in the Consolidated Consent Decree in suits Nos. 191 of 1931 and 1574 of 1928 dated the 8th day of July, 1931 Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhwanidas has to convey to our client Mr. Dharamdas Vithaldas the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same in writing to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Bandra (Santa Cruz) in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra Killah Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 2389 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collecor of Land Revenue of Thana under Survey No. 102, No. 1, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, Entry No. 1446 Non-Agricultural No. 333 and bearing Town Planning Scheme No. 3 Santa Cruz Plot No. 1 and bounded on the East partly by the property late of Eduji Guard but now of Kikabhoy Chundabhoy Hiru and partly by a property now or late of R. Rulus and J. Hirji on the West by the property formerly of Bhugwandas Nanchhoddas but now of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, Company on the North by the Military Road and on the South partly by the property now or late of P. Kuja and partly by the property now or late of Zuzia B. Coutr.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1932.
TYABJI HAYARHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Dharamdas Vithaldas.
4331

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMJI PESTONJI KHAN, HORMUSJI NOWROJI SAHER, DHUNBAIJI BHICAJI KHAN, BANUBAI NUSSERWANJI KHAN and PESTONJI DHANJIBHOY MAHALUXMIWALLA, all of Bombay Parsi inhabitants, the Trustees under an Indenture of Settlement, dated 3rd November, 1919 made by the late Mr. Pestonji Dinsha Khan have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate or lying and being at New Road to Mahim Station, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 528 square ayrds or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 95 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1210 (part) of Mahim Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 5835 (2), 5836 to 5838, Street Nos. 311A, 312 to 314 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the New Road to Mahim Station, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the East by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1210 (part) of Mahim Division and belonging to Bai Hirabai M. Alpaiwalla and others and on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1210 (part) of Mahim Division and belonging to the Trustees of the late Mr. Pestonji Dinsha Khan's settlement.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1932.
NARIELVALA & FRAMROZE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4326

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS RAMDAS DOSSA and BHAGWANDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to them under the deed of mortgage, dated the 10th day of August, 1928, and with the consent of the Mortgagors Chhaganlal Bhikhabhai, Ramniklal Chhaganlal and Shantilal Chhaganlal have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, possession, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, 23 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Shamset Street, otherwise known as Balaji Shamshet Street or Shimpoo Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. 2549 and New Survey No. 1915, and Cadastral Survey No. 1268, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 612, Old Street Nos. 66/38, New Street Nos. 16-18 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the South by Shamset Street, on or towards the East by the property of Kakoo Amritlal and on or towards the West by a Gulli and by the property of Manohar Hurka.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1932.
HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4327

K.B RELE'S TONIC PILLS BUILDS NERVES BRAIN & BODY

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE AT BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest and share of the insolvents in the GOVINDJI DAMJI & Co. PRESSING FACTORY and property at Dhulia together with the machinery and property appurtaining thereto and also the right, title and interest in the property at Mulund.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ratansey, Nensey, Damji Ransey, Dayeshanker Ishwar, Lalji Kanji, and Lakhamsey Bhimji traded as Thakersey Ransey and Co. (Insolvents), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo, Street, Fort, Bombay, the pressing factory and properties described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

PROPERTY AT DHULIA.

The right, title, interest and share of the insolvents Ratansey Nensey and Damji Ransey:—

ALL that piece of leasehold land situate at Dhulia bearing Survey No. 344, Revision Survey No. 397 Kirdsar admeasuring 15 acres, 30 gunthas and Kharaba land admeasuring 32 gunthas, assessment whereof was Rs. 16- and local fund Re. 1-0-0 together with the Press and other buildings, appurtaining thereto and also together with all fixed and other machinery and implements and boiler donkey pump and chimney half press finished, pumping engines pumping bed, willow-machine and stores and other articles belonging to the said Govindji Damji and Co., pressing Factory.

PROPERTY AT MULUND

The right title and interest of the insolvent Damji Ransey:—Plots of land at Mulund bearing Entry No. 263, Survey No. 1000, Hissa Nos. 566, 531 and 532 and admeasuring in all 6029 square yards or is thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENAMEL BATH-TUB, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 2nd February next at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—Household furniture such as round dining table, blackwood carved cupboards, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cupboards, writing tables, card tables, portable gramophone with records, low-chair, iron and wooden bedsteads, inlaid folding carved centre table, Cheval glass, meatsafe, screen, crockery etc., belonging to Mr. J. A. Jones and others.

On account of the concerned: 1 enamel bath-tub.

BENNETT & CO.,

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY TOY HOUSE SITUATE OPPOSITE POLICE OFFICE ON CARNAC ROAD, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Ahmed Alimahomed Nancy and Mahomed Sidik Alimahomed Nancy, the Proprietors of Bombay Toy House, the entire stock-in-trade of the said shop, comprising of various kinds of toys, fancy goods, presentation articles etc., as also made to order shop furniture, fittings, etc., etc.

The above will be on view from Sunday, the 31st instant.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Messrs. VORA & CO.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 31st instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, next to Marina Mansion of dining, drawing and bed room furniture, Gramophone, E. figure lamps, drawing room cabinets, show cases, Chesterfield suites, carpets, glassware, etc.

VORA & CO.

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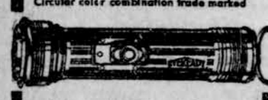

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

"Coercion Cannot Win Affection"

"IT IGNORES MAHATMA'S EAGERNESS FOR INTERVIEW"

Press Comments On Viceroy's Speech

Te "Leader" writes:—

Naturally the most important part of the speech at this juncture is where the Viceroy spoke on the political crisis. 'No compromise' is the approved official slogan in references to the Congress on account of the civil disobedience movement. The phraseology is different with different individuals—this cannot be helped in the probable absence of orders from Sir Samuel Hoare that all officials must conform to an approved pattern—but the sentiment is identical and uniform whether the speakers are the Secretary of State and the Viceroy or an humble sub-divisional officer. 'No compromise.' What does this mean? The wiping out of the Congress as the Liberal "News Chronicle" of London has put it? Is this possible? Suppose it is; suppose the Government did succeed in crushing it. What next? Will the idea at the root of Congress agitation perish with the institution? If the Government think so, it is our duty to tell them that they are perparing themselves for a big disappointment. Victor Hugo's saying is true to-day as when it was uttered, and it applies to India and Indians not less than to France and other western countries that 'the invasion of armies may be resisted but not the invasion of ideas.' The Government are after stability. So are we. But how will it be attained? Is it attainable by a relentless regime of ordinance coercion No. The Government at present rests on an unstable equilibrium because of its character and constitution. And there will only be stability when there are institutions which can be stable and the country is governed in accordance with the law of nature which is freedom. People are dissatisfied and discontented with their political and economic conditions. The masses have not their hunger satisfied, not the classes their self-respect. This is the seed-bed of revolutionary ideas.

The more impatient and less thoughtful of the people seek to reach their appointed goal by short-cuts. When they defy law and disturb peace it is the duty of the Government to deal with them. But a wise and disinterested Government would never overlook two paramount considerations: the employment of force must be strictly restricted to proved necessity, and the initial and continuing and increasing cause of trouble must be removed promptly and satisfactorily. In the face of all that is being reported of repression—its nature, its method and manner, its extent—it would be affectation if one were to plead that no more was being done than was necessary.—May we hope that his Excellency the Viceroy and his colleagues will care to acquaint themselves with the facts relating to an Andhra Congress leader, Mr. Sambamurthi?—In fact and in truth so much is being done that, as we have stated more than once, there is daily growing uneasiness in the non-Congress Indian public mind. As regards the satisfaction of the national political demand, we cannot write in detail and need not after all that we and others have said repeatedly, and therefore we will be content with this, that India is not confident of the ultimate outcome of the Round Table deliberations. No one is sure whether the country may not after all be put off with mere provincial autonomy so called or whether central responsibility, if and when it does come, will not be so maimed as to be an apology for it more than the reality of it.

One question still remains. 'No compromise,' say the Government. But what will be the end of it all? Do the Government contemplate that they will never have to take cognizance of Congress or Gandhi? Can they avoid this at one stage or another before the last is reached? Will they renew the ordinances and confine imprisoned Congressmen in jail for ever and a day? If they do not what is their plan? That they cannot root Congress and Congressmen and Congress ideas out of existence, we believe to be certain. We equally believe that they cannot succeed in making the country effectively anti-Congress. They cannot win affection by coercion. 'Conciliation' will have to be the method, if not to-day, to-morrow; if not to-morrow, the day after. The slogan of 'No compromise' must yield place to the wholesome formula of healing conciliatory measures. If tis is so—and we believe with our whole being that it is so—obviously, the sooner the better, for then bitterness will cease to grow and success will be less difficult.

'MOST UNSATISFACTORY SPEECH.'

The "Tribune" writes:—

We have no hesitation in saying that on the most important of all the issues with which he dealt in his speech at the opening of the budget session of the Assembly on Monday, it would have been impossible for the Viceroy to have sounded a more unsatisfactory note than he actually did. Refetrring to the present struggle between the Government and the Congretss His Excellency said:—"There must be no room for misunderstanding either on the part of the public or on the part of those who choose to disobey the law that there can be no compromise in the matter. I and my Government are determined to use to the full the resources of the State in fighting and defeating the movement, which would otherwise remain a perpetual menace to orderly government and individual liberty." This is no reply to the large number of independent non-Congress critics, including some of the foremost Liberal organisations in India as well as responsible public men in England like Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. Wedgwood Benn who, while disapproving of the civil disobedience movement, have definitely and unequivocally condemned the Government's present policy on the twofold ground that it will not succeed in its object and that its only effect will be to alienate public opinion in India and to make the task of the British Government immeasurably more difficult than it is. His Excellency appears to have completely forgotten that page of his country's history in which tt attempted the same task that he is attempting in India to-day, with the same task that he is attempt- the same determination and with even greater resources, and had nevertheless to give it up in utter despair. It was a much higher authority—the greatest political figure that has appeared on the stage of public affairs of England in these many centuries—who warned Parnell that he would use all the resources of civilisation to break him and who actually sent him to prison in the supposed interests of law and order, but who nevertheless was forced to release him from prison within six months in the very interests of law and order. The question in the present case, moreover, is not whether the British Government should give up its present policy, while the menace of civil disobedience is there, but whether it should not fully co-operate with those who are trying to devise some method by which civil disobedience and repression can be simultaneously abandoned. To that question, as urgent as it is vital, Lord Willingdon chose to give no reply.

"IGNORES MAHATMAJI'S ATTEMPT".

From the financial and economical picture of India drawn by His Excellency it is hardly a relief to turn to the political side. The same note of optimism, we shall not say self-satisfaction, runs through his reference to the political situation. "I am conscious of no deviation by mpself or by my Government from the path of conciliation until the Congress had themselves wantonly torn up the path." This statement ignores Mahatmaji's earnest attempt at getting an interview with Lord Willingdon to discuss the situation created here since his departure for London. If His Excellency has not yet become conscious of the difference between his own policy and that of Lord Irwin's culminating in the Delhi Pact, it will be, we fear, wholly useless to make fresh efforts to bring home to him that the two policies are almist diametrically opposite. Lord Irwin admitted in practice what Lord Willingdon acknowledged only in theory, namely that the Congress was the most active political organisation in the country. Lord Irwin believed that the Congress was something more than the most active organisation—it was also, the most representative body. He believed—and rightly so—that in giving its seal of approval to the Relhi Pact the Congress was sincere in desiring a peaceful solution of the Indian problem. He resisted the temptation of "smashing" the Congress because he did not believe, as he said, in creating a desert in order to call it peace.—"Advance".

EXAGGERATED VIEW!

The "Hindustan Times" says:—

While His Excellency Lord Willingdon has given an exaggerated view of what he characterises as improvement in the economic situation, he has minimised the danger of a political situation which is as terrible as it is unique in the history of mankind. Lord Willingdon would make the world believe that the present conflict has been forced on the Government, and that it is in the nature of a crusade that the Government has undertaken to carry on against the forces of "lawlessness" and "terrorism" on behalf of the people. We admit there were forces at work in the Congress which militated against co-operation with the Government on the terms on which the Govt. wanted co-operation. But so far as the final break is concerned, even foreigners have admitted what we in India know to be a fact, that the responsibility for it rested not with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress but with Lord Willingdon and the Government. Even the Mahatma never pretended that the Congress had the active support of the whole of India; on the other hand, it would be incorrect to say as Lord Willingdon has said, that the Congress Party is a mere "section" or a "group". But while it is a fact that there are still large sections of people not committed to the policy laid down by the Congress, there is hardly any representative section in the country which actively supports the Government in its campaign of repression. In fact, people of almost every school of thought, belonging to all classes and communities have condemned the present policy and asked for its termination. Any reiteration of the desire of Government to expedite the process of reforms in the face of what is happening in the country must sound hollow and meaningless. To a country which cannot even breathe freely, constitution-making must seem at best a question of secondary importance. Lord Willingdon must realize that both his present policy and the system of government that he represents lack the moral sanction of the people; it is this moral sanction that his Excellency must seek. And if he cannot get that sanction, as we are sure he will not, his Excellency should advise his colleagues to surrender to the dictates of public opinion rather than endeavour vainly to choke the sources of its expression.

IN FOR DISILLUSIONMENT.

The "Sind Observer" writes:—

Lord Willingdon laid down that he would have no compromise in the matter of resisting the civil disobedience movement and defended his conduct in issuing Ordinances. That is what is expected of the author of the Ordinances. We can leave it to the judgment of history and to coming events whether that policy is wise or unwise.

The very reforms and the reforms committees about which Lord Willingdon has waxed so eloquent are almost dead meat, like the Simon Commission, before they start their work. The Ordinance Raj has destroyed confidence and killed the reforms. Whatever is going to be given will not satisfy the people of this country unless the Mahatma and the millions he represents are parties to it. Any amount of official propaganda to boom the committees and the reforms—half-hearted provincial autonomy is what is going to be given for aught we know—and attempts to paint everything as being quiet on the Eastern front will only result in disillusionment.

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THE OLDEST SKYSCRAPERS

Found In Edinburgh

Edinburgh, in my reckoning, has the oldest skyscrapers in the world. Not only to the majority of red-blooded Americans, but to the average person in other continents, who identifies all that is lofty in the way of buildings with the United States, it may come as something of a surprise to learn that more than a century ago, generations before the first cloud-storming architect had fetched out his drawing board at New York, "Auld Reekie" boasted of 10, 12, even 14-storey blocks.

We might, of course, find the start of the skycraper in Arabia, where the narrow walls of cities forced up houses of seven or eight storeys, in the medieval towns of the Continent, where the same cause produced tenements with six floors under their gables and as many again built into the roof, or, in ancient Rome, where overcrowding on the Seven Hills resulted in blocks of flats not very unlike those in modern Johannesburg.

But in modern times the glory of the pioneer goes to Edinburgh, for the city sought a method of linking the houses on the upper end on the lower levels of the hill over which it stretched. Without the aid of steel framework and modern derricks, the eighteenth century builders managed to pile storey upon storey. The lower floors usually belonged to the poorer classes, while the upper ones were fit for rank and fashion.

DEFINITION

What exactly is a skyscraper? The definition keeps on changing through the years, and it may be said without fear of dispute that it varies according to the country.

America, for instance, despises anything below 300ft., while we in South Africa usually take the eighth storey as the margin, which in effect is 100ft. above the pavement. As I write I have before me an authoritative description of New York, issued just half a century ago, in 1881: "Buildings of six, seven, eight and nine storeys have even now no rarities, and wherever old buildings are being demolished down-town one can safely assume that the site will carry a high structure of many floors. One can prophesy that in a quarter of a century the present New York with its three and four-storey houses, will have disappeared."

Of late there has been a tendency to ascribe the glory of having the first American skyscrappers on the steel frame principle to Chicago, which with its characteristic enterprise, has done everything to popularise the idea.

THE MORSE BUILDING.

Probably the first high building in the modern sense, with the characteristic "cigar box" appearance, was erected about 1874 by the heirs of the great inventor, Samuel H. Morse, the originator of the electric telegraph and of the familiar dot-dash code of signals which carries his name. Morse Building, I understand, has long since disappeared.

Morse House had nine storeys. It also had (wonder of wonders) no fewer than two lifts!

Shortly after, the biggest and wealthiest paper in the United States, the "New York Tribune", decided to follow the innovation. The main feature of the skyscraper was a tower which touched 260 feet, and in Victorian times rendered the black as prominent on the Manhattan skyline as the Empire State or Chrysler Buildings are to-day. This sensation-making structure had eight storeys, was entirely fireproof, and cost less than scores of Johannesburg buildings have one—a modest £45,000.

"STATESMAN".

Chicago became famous for its lofty roof-tops considerably later. About the period of the World's Fair, in the early "nineties, it suddenly decided to "whip creation". The result was the famous Masonic Temple, which, with its 21 storeys, overshadowed everything conceived up till then. "Mankind", said a chronicler at the time, "can scarcely credit the audacity of the architect who has brought our living and working places to a height almost 200 feet above the ground."

Stop that cold with

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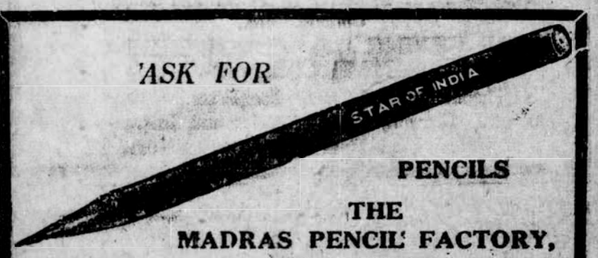

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"TAKE AWAY THE MATTER OF THEM"

'Firm Hands" Will Not Stop Sedition

"Daily Herald" On Ordinance Raj

The following comments made by the London "Daily Herald" on the initiation of the new regime in India will be read with added interest in view of the Viceroy's address to the Assembly:—

The arrest of Mr. Gandhi, five days after his return from the Round Table Conference, shows the mood in which the Government of India is minded to deal with its problems.

It is indeed, as one enthusiastic special correspondent reports, "sailing into the New Year with decks cleared for action."

Yet is this not precisely that oad "old way" against the follies and dangers of which the Prime Minister himself warned the Round Table Delegates so few weeks ago?

"The surest way to prevent seditions," wrote one of the wisest of Englishmen three hundred years ago," "is to take away the matter of them."

Those words of Francis Bacon should be pondered deeply by Lord Willingdon and his Council. To "take away the matter of them" is a more effective cure than any Ordinance, any arrests, any military action.

"The matter" at the moment is, as Mr. Jinnah points out in the impressive interview which we publish to-day, the deep and growing suspicion in India that the Government does not mean genuinely to implement its promise of central self-government.

India, indeed, hears the Viceroy claim that reform is being "expedited." But it sees delay and the leisurely formation of unimportant committees.

And it hears the voice of British Toryism call for the repudiation of any "binding pledge", for "necessary though odious" measures, for a conditional and "circumspect advance" in some vague future.

Take away these "matters," and edition will be either "prevented" r will be powerless. Leave hem and it will grow, in spite of all repressions and all "firm hands."

Bogus Forgery Staged By Cairo Police

Startling Revelations In Trial Of Egyptian Socialist Leader.

The Cairo Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" writes in mail week:—

Two witnesses, called to give evidence for the Public Prosecutor in an amazing political forgery trial here, were themselves revealed to-day to be the real forgers.

They confessed that they had first been bribed by the prosecution, then thrashed, and finally put under a cold douche to compel them to commit perjury.

A third police officer was found to be implicated in the plot.

Under the legal procedure in force in Egypt the three men were forthwith put on trial themselves.

One man was sent to prison for three years, and the others for two years each.

SOCIALIST ON TRIAL.

The original accusation was brought against Maitre Aziz Mirholm, an ex-Senator and Socialist leader.

It was alleged that he obtained a letter from two men, the writer of which admitted having taken part in election frauds during the poll last February.

Mirholm was accused of having altered this letter so as to represent that it came from an official of Sidkey Pasha's so-called People's Party.

BUYING OF LETTER.

He admitted buying the letter. He denied having made an alteration in it and said he believed it to be genuine.

The two men who sold him the letter were called to give evidence.

POLICE AGENTS

Under the Judge's questioning, they admitted that they were police agents and that they had forged the letter themselves.

They also revealed that a third police agent had taken part in the plot against Mirholm, and the three were then put in the dock.

The first two told how they were bribed, thrashed, and put under the cold douche.

KNOWN TO OFFICIALS.

The third man declared that the full details of the plot were known to high officials of the Public Prosecutor's department and to Sidkey Pasha's Secretary.

Sidkey Pasha's Secretary, the third man alleged, had written a false Wafd manifesto denouncing King Fuad and had bribed him (the witness) to steal the seal of Nahas Pasha, the Wafd leader and stamp it on the manifesto.

This plot failed.

PROSECUTOR'S COMPLAINT.

When the three men were placed in the dock they demanded trial by a new judge, saying the judge then trying the case was prejudiced against them.

Their contention was overruled.

Mirholm was acquitted.

... INDIAN MODERATES AS SAVIOURS. ...

Rally Round The Constitutional" Flag!

"Time and Tide" offers the ollowing comment on the Indian ituation in the Mail week:—

Extremist leaders in the diffeent provinces have different motives and use different methods, but they have certain common ends. All desire to ensure the ailure of the Conference policy. All desire to force Mr. Gandhi's hand and to make it impossible for him to give any support to that policy. All, too, see that by flouting its authority they can compel the Government of India o choose between a confession of mpotence, and repressive action which must irritate nationalist eeling, and thus tend to drive he moderates into the arms of he extremists. Hence the recent lisorders.

A HUNTED STAG "AT BAG".

The Indian Government has urned to bay, and is striking back at the pack which seeks to worry it to death. The extremist activities may collapse suddenly now that they are being vigorously countered; or the outbreak of Hindu-Moslem riots may bring even the extremists back to the paths of caution. But it is far more likely that the struggle will be prolonged. The issue will then depend on the attitude of the Indian moderates. Will they be carried away by emotional sympathy for the wounded in the pack which is trying to pull the foreign government down, or will they prove capable of exercising the extraordinary degree of self-control required to enable them to recognise the truth—which is that the Indian Government, in defending itself, is fighting the battle of constitutional methods gainst those who have a blind aith in the healing virtues of revolution?

'Socialist' Premier Listens To Siren Voice Of Flattery

"MAC'S" SECESSION PURIFIES THE PARTY.

"The Prime Minister was not in he mood to find time or energy or that friendly social intercourse with the members of his wn Party, or even with his Ministerial colleagues, which goes so far to avert friction and produce the team spirit."

So says Lord Passfield in a reord, entitled, "What Happened in 931," that he has compiled for 'The Political Quarterly."

"More and more Mr. MacDonald ended to spend his scanty leisure n less disagreeable society", he adds.

"The Prime Minister—very much aware of the shortcomings of each one of his colleagues nd of the Party to which he belonged, as well as (may it be said) perhaps incessantly rather too conscious of his own superiority was not in a condition to withstand the temptation of flattering suggestion that began to be made from more than one quarter."

INCONVENIENT COLLEAGUES.

He adds that the Premier "had come to loathe with a bitterness that could not be concealed." certain troublesome sections of the Labour Party.

Referring to the events which led up to the Premier's resignation, Lord Passfield says: "What is known is that he came at noon to the final Labour meeting, and at once informed his astonished colleagues that, whilst they were all out of office owing to his resignation, he had actually 'kissed hands' as Prime Minister of a National Government, which would confine itself to what was required to meet the actual financial crisis and would then promptly proceed to a General Election."

Lord Passfield says that the significance of the whole drama was that the Labour Party, "more than ever definitely Socialist in policy, is not 'smashed,' but rather consolidated and purified."

He adds: "The emerging leaders of the common people are neither villoried nor bribed. As soon as they show evidence of political power, they are embraced."—'Daily Herald" (London).

THROUGH IRISH EYES.

'India Heading Toward Open Revolution ?"

"Dublin Evening Herald" comments in mail week:—

During the past week the situation in India has been rapidly assuming a most serious aspect. From the date of the Gandhi-Irwin Peace Pact conditions had become more or less normal, and while the deliberations on the Round Table Conference were taking place, Mr. Gandhi's followers in India maintained a passive demeanour. The labours of the Conference, unfortunately produced very little results, and as the time for Mr. Ganchi's arrival in India drew near, the spirit of discontent became more evident.

PATEL'S ROLE.

Mr. V.J. Patel, one time Speaker of the Assembly is opposed to Mr. Gandhi's policy of "wait and see." "The only thing left for Congressmen," he said, "is to fight again." He suggested a boycott as the best method of bringing about a change of heart in Great Britain, and there are many who will learn of his views with satisfaction.

Already in the United Provinces the authorities have promulgated ordinances to cope with a form of definite resistance to the law. This has resulted in active operations by the troops with unpleasant results. Now the Mahatma wants to know if these ordinances constitute a definite rupture in relations between the Government and Congress.

It will not be an easy question to answer, and a great deal will depend upon the manner in which it is treated by the Viceroy. India is apparently heading for open revolution, and will undoubtedly reach that stage unless great care and tact are exercised by the authorities.

THE GENEVA "TAMASHA"

Will It Give Lead In Disarming World

Mr. W. N. Ewer, the foreign editor of the "Daily Herald", contributes the following interesting article on the Geneva "Tamasha" to decide world disarmament:—

Just four weeks to-day the Disarmament Conference opens at Geneva.

What are its prospects?

They should be magnificent. For the cause of disarmament has received a tremendous reinforcement. The spectre of bankruptcy may "persuade where none could advise."

Every big Power in the world is struggling desperately to balance its Budget. The Jingo of to-day may boast that "we've got the ships, we've got the men," but he cannot boast that "we've got the money, too."

Every Budget is in danger. The United States and France, for all their accumulations of gold have mounting deficits.

And the six big armed Powers between them are spending £700,000,000 a year on armaments.

Before the war-to-end-war they were spending little more than half that amount.

BACK TO 1913?

If the world could even get back to the 1913 level, what a contribution to the solving of Budget problems!

Every Finance Minister in Europe (Britain included) is praying for a cancellation of War Debts. But the average American shrugs an incredulous shoulder when Europe pleads poverty.

"If they can afford to spend so much on fool armaments, they can afford to pay their debts," says the average American.

Nothing would affect American opinion so much; nothing would so help towards a cancellation or reduction of the war debts as a bold measure of disarmament.

Here lies, ready to hand, a powerful aid to financial and economic recovery.

Will the statesmen who gather in the big new Hall of Disarmament that Geneva has built for the occasion, have the courage to "take occasion by the hand."

AFRAID TO HOPE.

As one looks back one is afraid to hope. The history of this business has been one long story of hesitation, timidity, obstruction and delay.

It took six years from the foundation of the League to get the Preparatory Commission for the Conference set up. It has taken that Commission six years to do its work of producing a draft treaty—a treaty of blanks, of schedules without figures.

Even now the draft is not an agreed document. And the work of the Commission has been largely negative. It has decided against the Russia proposal for complete disarmament, against the second Russian proposal for a gradual reduction to 50 per cent. of the existing standards.

It has decided against having any limit placed on the number of trained reserves a country may have, against any limitation of stocks of munitions.

It has decided against having any limit placed on the number which limitation is to be effective, considerably restricted it. Its history is hardly an inspiring one.

MOSTLY BLANKS.

Yet it certainly is true that, with all its defects, the draft treaty could be made the basis of a really drastic reduction of armaments.

Equally it could be made the basis of "no change", or of a big increase.

For it is, as I have said, mostly made up of blanks.

"The average daily effectives in the land, sea and air armed forces ..... of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not exceed, in each of the categories ..... the figure laid down for such party in the corresponding column of the tables annexed to this Chapter."

But there is no figure. There is a blank space. In six years' of talk the Commission did not get down to so crucial and controversial a matter as figures.

WHO WILL LEAD?

There is the danger that faces the Conference. If it sets up Committees and Commissions to fill in—without any big guiding principle—those empty tables the work will never get done.

The "experts"—ask anybody who has seen them at it—will fight and argue and plot and plan interminably, not to get, but to avoid, reductions.

The only hope for the Conference is that the Governments themselves, urged to reason by the pressure of public opinion and the fear of bankruptcy, shall take bold and sweeping decisions, shall lay down big principles, involving big reductions, leaving it to the experts only to work out details.

Is there a statesman in the world to-day big enough, courageous enough, to give a decisive lead?

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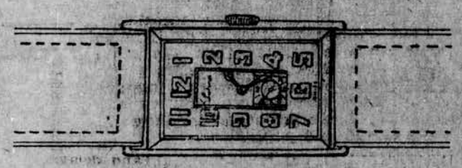

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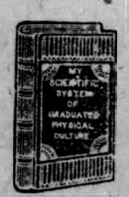

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INCREASE IN BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Large Shipments Of Gold And Their Effects

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay, imports and exports, for the month of December 1932 amounted to Rs. 24.94 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 16.46 crores or about 94 per cent over the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, or 84 per cent over those for December 1929. The improvement of Rs. 16.46 crores is almost entirely due to larger shipments of gold. The imports of treasures also increased. The imports of merchandise and the exports of Indian produce and silver showed decreases.

FALL IN IMPORTS.

The imports of merchandis were valued at Rs. 3.67 crores showing a fall of Rs. 43-1/2 lakh or over 10 per cent, as compare with the figures for Decembe 1930 and Rs. 2.85 crores or 4 per cent as compared with thos for December 1929. The fall of 43-1/2 lakhs is chiefly due to smaller arrivals of raw cotton (—Rs. 25.22 lakhs), metals and ores (—Rs. 12.55 lakhs), Wheat (—Rs. 6.89 lakhs), Kerosene Oil (—Rs. 5.89 lakhs), motor cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof (—Rs. 3.7 lakhs), and artificial silk yarn (—Rs. 3.45 lakhs). Notable increases were however recorded in the imports of cotton piecegoods (plus Rs. 9.71 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (plus Rs. 7.83 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (plus Rs. 6.92 lakhs), alizarine and aniline dyes (plus Rs. 6.16 lakhs) and machinery and millworks plus Rs. 5.02 lakhs. The imports of gold amounted to Rs. 17.41 lakhs as against Rs. 12.68 lakhs in December 1930 and Rs. 74.6 lakhs in the same month in 1329, and those of silver amounted to Rs. 53.75 lakhs as against Rs. 13.3 lakhs and Rs. 45.51 lakhs respectively.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1.21 crores of which 11.52 lakhs represented duty on articles of luxury as against Rs. 73.32 lakhs in December 1930 and Rs. 88.02 lakhs in November 1931.

DECREASED EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 2.6 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 1.13 crores, or over 30 per cent, as compared with the figures for December 1930, and of Rs. 2.64 crores, or over 50 per cent, as compared with the figures for December 1929. The decrease of Rs. 1.13 crores is almost entirely due to smaller shipments of raw cotton (—17,721 tons and —Rs. 1.2 crores). Shipments of cotton twist and yarn also declined by .14 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3.88 lakhs in value. Exports of seeds on the other hand, increased by 6,065 tons in quantity and Rs. 10.69 lakhs in value and those of cotton manufactures by Rs. 4.5 lakhs in value. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 17.71 crores as against Rs. 4.54 lakhs in December 1930 and nil in December 1929, and those of silver to Rs. 5.57 lakhs against Rs. 14.15 and Rs. 44.85 lakhs respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 19 lakhs as against Rs. 18.93 lakhs and Rs. 43.2 lakhs respectively.

WHAT TRADE STATISTICS REVEAL.

The trade statistics of the first nine months of the current year (financial) 1931|32 show a decline of Rs. 14.06 crores, or over 26 per cent, in imports as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year and of Rs. 34.28 crores or over 45 per cent, as compared with those of the same period of the year 1929|30. Exports however show an improvement of Rs. 1.18 crores, or over 48 per cent. and of Rs. 10.49 crores, or 19 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1930-31 and 1929-30 respectively. The imports of gold fell by Rs. 6.86 crores and Rs. .44 crores to Rs. 1.41 crore and those of silver by Rs. 3.02 crores and Rs. 3.43 crores to Rs. 2.59 crores as compared with the figures for the same period of the years 1930|31 and 1929|30 respectively. The imports of merchandise also fell by Rs. 4.15 crores and Rs. 25.38 crores to Rs. 36.9 crores.

The fall of Rs. 4.15 crores as compared with the figures for the first nine months of the year 1930-31 is chiefly due to small arrivals of cotton piece goods (—34 million yards and —Rs. 1.45 crore) metals and ores (—Rs. 35.47 lakhs), sugar (—54,117 tons and —Rs. 82.27 lakhs), kerosene oil (—nearly 11-1/4 million gallons and —Rs. 58.54 lakhs) wheat (—25,337 tons and —Rs. 46.67 lakhs) and machinery and millwork (—Rs. 36.15 lakhs). On the other hand there were noticeable increases in the imports of raw cotton (plus 21,864 tons and plus Rs. 1.06 crore) and artificial silk piece-goods (plus 25 million yards and plus Rs. 50.13 lakhs).

GOLD EXPORTS.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 36.72 crores against Rs. 4.58 lakhs and Rs. 49,450 only, and those of silver to Rs. 1.29 crore as against Rs. 1.75 crore and Rs. 1.02 crore during the corresponding months of 1930-31 and 1929-30 respectively. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 24.56 crores as against Rs. 39.44 crores and Rs. 49.71 crores. The fall of Rs. 14.88 crores as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1930-31 is chiefly accounted for smaller shipments of raw cotton (—91,085 tons and —Rs. 11.1 crores), seeds (—17,295 tons and —Rs. 1.2 crore), hides and skins, raw and tanned (—Rs. 53.67 lakhs), manganese ore (—156,628 tons and —Rs. 47.38 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—over 1-1/2 million lbs. and —Rs. 31.12 lakhs.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 14.88 lakhs and Rs. 13.51 lakhs respectively to Rs. 2.23 crores.—A.P.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF SILVER

Remarkable Decline In World Production

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following valuable annual review of the Silver market supplied by Reuters:—

"That the outlook for silver is not so gloomy as is popularly supposed is the conclusion reached after an examination of Hand & Harman's Annual Review of the Silver Market.

PRODUCTION.

"In the first place. 1931 has seen a remarkable decline in world production of silver; Hand & Harman's estimate is 196,100,000 ounces, or a shrinkage of 20 1/2 per cent from the previous year's total. Supplies of silver from other than newly mined metal have also shown a decrease and the total offerings of silver on the world market may be placed at 255,600,000 ounces as against 318,300,000 ounces in 1930.

CONSUMPTION.

"Consumption of silver has of course not been maintained; India's consumption declined about 40 per cent from the 1930 figure, due principally to political unsettlement and to the low prices prevailing abroad for Indian products. The depreciation in the Indian currency following the decline in Sterling—the Rupee is linked to the Pound Sterling—may stimulate exports and generally improve Indian trade sufficiently to bring about an increase in Indian imports of silver during the coming months.

"Chinese demand for silver. estimates Handy & Harman, declined about 52 per cent from 1930. Despite a low value of exchange, Chinese exports have not been correspondingly stimulated due to the sharply reduced purchasing power of buyers of Chinese goods. The recent fluctuations of silver have further served to hamper trade since the Tael Exchange fluctuates with silver.

DEMAND FOR INDUSTRY.

"An increase in the demand for silver for industrial purposes has however occurred due to the present low price of the metal. Consumption in 1931 for this purpose is estimated at 10,000,000 ounces in England and 30,500,000 ounces in the United States and Canada. The use of silver for cheap-grade table and decorative ware has increased considerably in both these countries. As is pointed out by Handy & Harman however, the total demand from these principal users of silver for this purpose amounts to less than 16 per cent of world supplies.

PRICE CHANGES.

"Although the price of silver has remained at a comparatively low ebb during the past year, silver has at least shown its power to rally. On May 16th. it touched 31 3/8 cents in the New York market, then declined irregularly to rise again on the announcement of the suspension of the Gold Standard by Great Britain and to culminoate its rally on November 10. partly on account of the report of the silver expert's committee on the International Chamber of Commerce recommending a sales agreement between American producers and the Government of India. The market speedily returned to a more normal basis however, and closed the year around the 30 cent level.

"This fluctuation in silver reflects the increasingly widespread speculation in silver which was a notable feature of 1931 and was in line with the general switch of speculation to commodities as opposed to securities. A revival of discussion of Bi-Metallism is also held by Handy & Harman to have been a contributing factor in sustaining suver.

"Statements that the Gold Standard has broken down have led to agitations for a trial of Bi-Metallism; but, as pointed out in the Review, Bi-Metallism to be workable should be accepted internationally which would require an agreement by the principal nations of the world upon a universal ratio between gold and silver. The possibility of reaching such an agreement is seen to be remote. A cheapening of money by inflation would be the only result achieved.

"The alleged failure of the Gold Standard is not due to a shortage of gold but to mal-distribution resulting from abnormal economic conditions, continue Handy & Harman, Silver and Gold, platinum and gold or any other currency basis would be subject to the same influences and would therefore stand little more chance of succeeding.

OUTLOOK.

"In any analysis of world trade, Handy & Harman point out that contrary to popular belief, the present low price of silver has impaired the purchasing power of silver producing countries only to a limited extent and of silver using countries negligibly, if at all: "Under these circumstances we cannot consider that the low level of silver is a major factor in the world depression, or that attificial enhancement of the price should be sought on such grounds; and perhaps a recognition of these facts accounts for the indifference in Government circles to taking any official action along these lines", states their review.

"However, although price-fixing of silver does not seem indicative, Handy & Harman see no reason why an improvement in prices should not occur as a result of economic forces; production has declined, sales from demonetization have declined; with a lower Rupee the Indian Government may no longer find it necessary to sell silver to obtain funds to support the Rupee Exchange; some new buying of subsidiary coinage has appeared recently; consumption of silver by India and China, whilst admittedly declining, does not seem likely to be seriously threatened.

"Silver, in other words, is in no worse a position than any other commodity and an improvement may be expected when international finances are adjusted and an improvement occurs in world trade and prices."

BOMBAY YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Our market has remained quiet but steady during the whole week with prices almost unchanged, but the bulk of business transacted has been considerably curtailed on account of the present political situation and also due to constant Hartals and consequent closing down of the market. It is also evident that most of the buyers are not inclined to trade in the present circumstances in as much as they believe that it is very unsafe to trade freely in the present circumstances and transactions therefore are very small and limited. Our Mills on the other hand find it very difficult to find buyers at any reasonable prices on account of the drastic curtailment of the activities of many important dealers in the market. The turnover therefore is very limited and confined to small lots just sufficient for the immediate requirements of the buyers. The undertone in the market is rather quiet and it is difficult to judge the future tendency of the market owing to absence of normal conditions prevailing in any of the markets such as Cotton, or cloth or yarns. The future tendency therefore is quite uncertain at the moment. So long as the present abnormal conditions continue to remain we do not think bulk business will be transacted in the local market.

ENGLISH YARNS:

Spot prices have been going down in the absence of satisfactory demand due to the political situation. Forward business is practically absent at the moment

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have remained unchanged in all stocks of Japanes yarns with a quiet undertone but the tendency is rather downwards. The reason is that there is not much demand for foreign yarns, even for Japanese yarns, at present and the stocks have been accumulating. Prices are indeed comparatively much cheaper in this class of yarns but as the demand is very small dealers do not get any profit.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in the official quotations of the Syndicate and the stocks are also not large, but it is only the cheap Japanese sales and the consequent fear of the Japanese dumping in this market that prevents the dealers and consumers from taking active interest and making large purchases of Continental Artificial Silk yarns at the present level of prices. Business has been freely done in Japanese yarns at about three annas per lb. cheaper than the Italian yarn with the result that up-country dealers and consumers who are always in want of cheap goods seem to have diverted their attention to Japanese yarns—which they find comparatively much cheaper. It is natural that with such a low rate of Tafetta cloth, the consumers have to struggle very hard to make their living and in order to compete they have to look for some cheap stuff and naturally therefore more interest is now being taken in Japanese Artificial Silk yarns in which large business is reported to have been done during the last few days. Reports from Southern India go to show that the stocks are very large on that side and the present prices are considered rather very high. In Northern India there has been some demand but only for cheaper stuff whereas the present prices do not suit them at all. Sales therefore are only limited in the present circumstances.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been quoting almost the same prices for their yarns but no business if importance has been transacted during the week as dealers are not coming forward to make any bulk purchases in the present circumstances. The abnormal situation created by the scarcity of Contracts in Oomra and other cheap grade cottons is likely to be relaxed in course of time and dealers prefer to wait and watch rather than commit themselves to such high prices which they consider absolutely unsuitable to the consumers in the districts. It is reported that several up-country Mills have been making regular sales of their products at prices suitable to their buyers whereas the Bombay Mills have not been able to do any business of importance. The political situation is also seriously affecting sales and deliveries and business at the moment seems to be more or less at a stand-still. Prices are nominally unchanged at present. Reports from consuming districts are not very encouraging and their idea of prices is yet too low to admit of any large business. The immediate outlook is therefore very uncertain at present.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ld. Ord.	£0 5 0
London Tin Corporation Ld. Ord.	0 10 6
Turner & Newall	1 6 3
Associated Electric Industries	1 0 0
Attock Oil	0 12 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 5 3
Underground Electric Railways	0 18 9
Electric Supply Corporation	2 0 6
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0 16 3
Beira Railways	0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 4 6
Marconi International Marine	1 11 10½
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	2 9 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 2 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 6 3
L. & N. E Ry. 4 p.c 2nd Pref.	27 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America	$5.00
Malayalam Plantations	0 8 4½
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	1 5 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 17 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 4 9
Wm. Cory & Son	2 11 3

Market firm but idle.

Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 125873 tons.

Decrease on week 1061 tons.

"I'd rather have a Chesterfield"

IN CHESTERFIELD you get the better taste of milder and better *tobaccos* . . . nothing else. Nothing else is *needed* . . . thanks to the "cross-blend" which brings out the aroma and flavor of the tobaccos themselves.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

They Satisfy — that's why!

MADE IN U. S. A.

ANCHOR BRAND

OKHA CEMENT CO. LTD. WORKS DWARKA

PORTLAND CEMENT

Government Test House Alipore Reports:
Cement and Sand (tensile strength) Tests
at 7 days : 534 lbs.
at 28 days : 593 lbs.

Anchor Brand Cement is really **SUPER CEMENT** as it is considerably above the British Standard Specification, (Revised 1925).

It is used by Government Departments, Railways, Port Trusts, Municipalities and other Public Bodies.

Manufactured by

THE OKHA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Works at DWARKA.

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD).

An amazing elixir of life. Indicated in lassitude; tropical debility, dyspepsia; kidney and liver troubles, anaemia, blood impurities; Prematurity, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment Rs. 2-8. Both Rs. 7. V. P. extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad: —Good to Neurasthenia patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur: or from Thompson and Taylor, Treacher & Co., Bombay. Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of Gramophone records; 8-10 p.m. Talk on next week's amusements by "The Picture Goer," 9-30 p.m. classical music.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O.S.K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on January 27 and is due to arrive on February 10 via Colombo.

N. S. AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association is convened on Wednesday (3rd proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the letter of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department.

INSTRUCTION CLASS.—An instruction class, open to the public, will be conducted by the Esoean Community of Bombay to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Buildings, Ravelin Street, Fort. The subject will be "The Visible and Invisible Universe" as treated in "Vohu Esoma."

"MASTERS AND THE PATH".—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. F. J. Ginwala will conduct a class to-day (Saturday) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Masters and the Path" by Bishop C. W. Leadbeater.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.—The 4th Lecture in the Co-operative Training Class arranged by the Dadar Co-operative Institute, will be delivered by Mr. P. R. Mule, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at Currimbhoy Institute, Parel on 'Co-operative Act and Rules'.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.—Presiding at a benefit performance given by Prof. Deval's Circus on Wednesday night in aid of the Girgaon English School, Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji emphasised that the school had made a remarkable speedp progress in all directions and stand in need of encouragement from the charitable public.

SWADESHI BAZAR.—The Parsi Swadeshi Bazar will be held again to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) at the Marwadi Vidalayal Hall, Sandhurst Road from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) where all sorts of indigenous goods will be exhibited. Entrance free. A few tables are still available for display at the Bazar for which enquiry should be made at the office of the Swadeshi Market Committee at Kalbadevi.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.—The Seventh Propaganda Meeting of the Municipal Schools Committee will be held at the Worli Koliwada to-day (Saturday) at 5-21 p.m. (B.T.) under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. C. Javale, member of the Corporation and the Schools Committee.

Religious Discourses.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the usual religious class at the Ashram at 9-0 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 31st instant and at Borivli the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornb Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET MAY.

New York, Jan. 29.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.80
To-day's Opening Rate	6.81
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.84
Difference	+.04
Broach Expectation	208

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.10
To-day's Opening Rate	5.13
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.14
Difference	+.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Jan. 29.	
Silver Ready	19 1/8
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	19 5/16
Higher	0 1 0

Market quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay Jan. 29.

Bombay market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST R. T. COMMITTEES

Hartal In Mill Area

The Bombay workers recorded their emphatic protest against the Round Table Conference on Friday observing hartal in a number of mills and by holding meetings and processions in the evening.

About 22 mills did not work on Friday as the workers observed hartal to protest against the R. T. C. in memory of the 'Peshawar Day". The Simplex, Khatau Makarji, Bradbury, Indian Manufacturing Hindusthan, Toyo Boddar, Union, Mbrarji Gokuldas Bombay Cotton Western India, New Kaiser-I-Hind, Bitia and Pearl Mills were completely closed from the morning, while about 15 more worked either with a small complement of workers or for a few hours only.

TWO MEETINGS.

In the evening two meetings were held one on the Delisle Road and the other on the Lal Baugh Maidan. The meetings were organized in behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, the Tramway Men's Union, the Municipal Workers' Union, the Bank Peons' Union, the Dock Workers' Union, etc.

The Delisle Road meeting was attended by over 5,000 workers. Mr. Yeshwant Rane, one of the Vice-Presidents of the G. K. U. presided and Mrs. Dange, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Tayde and Dr. Gavande, addressed the meeting. After the meeting a procession was formed and workers led by Mr. Mhapankar and shouting the usual slogans marched to the Lal Baugh Maidan where the other meeting was in progress.

LAL BAUGH MEETING.

The meeting at Lalbaugh was attended by over 10,000 workers. The maidan was decorated with Red Flags and slogans. Mr. Abdul Majid, the Vice-President of the G. K. U. presided over the meeting. He said that the workers had from the very begining no faith in the Conferences and Committees appointed by the Government. They had boycotted the Simon Commission, the Whitely Commission, the Round Table Conference and all such other Committees appointed by the British Government.

Mr. V. B. Karnik moved the resolution which protested against the appointment of the R. T. C. Committees and declared that the Indian working class will have nothing to do with the R. T. C. in any form or shape whatsoever. The meeting further declared that freedom for the masses could only come as the result of a relentless struggle carried on by the working class with an alliance with the peasantry and the other exploited classes. Messrs. Chowdhary, Joshi, Govande, Shivmurti (a worker from the Docks) and Mrs. Dange made speeches in support of the resolution.

Earlier in the day a mill worker by name Babu Rayaji was arrested by the Bolvada Police while distributing the hand-bills of the meeting. He was detained in the lock-up for about two hours and was then released but the hand bills numbering about 350 were not returned to the volunteer.

BOMBAY STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

Black Flag Demonstration & Protest Against Repression

Bombay students protested against the repression on the Frontier and showed their disapproval of the R. T. C. by demonstrations on Friday.

School and College students observed hartal. They were wearing "black bands" round their arms with red badges on the top and carried black flags. Schools and colleges that did not close were picketed.

Meetings of college students were held, where resolutions were passed condemning the repression on the Frontier and their determination to boycott the R.T.C.

A spectacular demonstration, was the meeting held at the Gowalia Tank Road, where a black flag was hoisted on a lamp post as a protest at the arrival of the R. T. C. Committees.

After the meeting the students filled two tram cars and went round the city via Gowalia Tank, Grant Road Corner, Pydhoni, Crawford Market, Mint, the Museum, Hornby Road and Kalbadevi, distributing black bands waving black flags and shouting "Down with R. T. C." "Inquilab Zindabad" etc.

Sjt. Kondaye Jailed

Sjt. L. V. Kondaye was arrested at Parel (Poibavdi Corner) at 6 a.m. on Friday and was sentenced in Dadar Court to 6 months R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100 or 6 weeks more.

Khar Resident Served With Notice

KHAR, Jan. 29.

Mr. M. S. Jayakar, District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District has served a notice on Sjt. N. P. Nayar of Khar asking him to report to the Bandra Police once every day.

The police have recovered the fines imposed on Messrs. C. B. Kora, S.H. Shah and K.A. Shariff through force and persuasion from their house yesterday.

Notice Served On Alibag Pleader.

A notice under Ordinance No. 2 has been served on Mr. J. V. Hela a pleader of Alibag, ordering him to remain with the Alibag Municipal limits and abstain rom any act in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience Movement and from taking part in public meetings.

CRICKET TRIAL MATCHES

What Was The Correct Resolution.

Mr. V. S. Dongre, Hon. Cricket Secretary, P. J Hindu Gymkhana writes:—

Yesterday in your esteemed paper, there appeared a statement from your correspondent and others regarding the Cricket Trial Maches at Patiala in the course of which two resolutions passed by the Hindu Gymkhana on the 19th July 1931 are also referred to. One resolution is not correctly printed. It should read as follows:—

"This meeting is srongly of opinion that time has now arrived when tournament cricket matches on communal basis shall be discontinued and that that Matches on non-communal basis be arranged."

I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly make the necessary corrections in your paper as early as possible.—Yours, etc.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"The Science of the Soul" is the subject of a public lecture at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists. 51, Esplanade Road, to-morrow at 6-15 p.m.

Bombay's Police Chief, Sir P.A. Kelly (on right) who succeeds Mr. G.S. Wilson, C.S.I. (in centre). On the left is Khan Bahadur Cowasji Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Selections For To-day's Races

(By "WATCHDOG.")

1ST RACE—
SAEE ..... 1.
ASAD PASHA ..... 2.
GURJI BEG ..... 3.

2ND RACE—
RED STAR ..... 1.
SQUARE DEAL ..... 2.
YOUNG AVAK ..... 3.

3RD RACE —
ESSEX RING ..... 1.
MESSAGE ..... 2.
POLECAT ..... 3.

4TH RACE—
VERSHAN ..... 1.
YAWIR AWAR ..... 2.
SHAHANA ..... 3.

5TH RACE—
WESTERHAM ..... 1.
ROMANESCO ..... 2.
ROSCOMMON ..... 3.

6TH RACE—
COLD STEEL ..... 1.
SARSAM ..... 2.
YONA ..... 3.

7TH RACE—
TEL ASUR ..... 1.
IRAN ..... 2.
BRAY BEAU ..... 3.

8TH RACE—
EL DRAQUE ..... 1.
SHRI NARAYAN ..... 2.
AROOSTOOK ..... 3.

9TH RACE—
ALMEIDA ..... 1.
BROKEN LINK ..... 2.
NIX ..... 3.

JAPS' BRILLIANT DISPLAY

Kawachi And Fujigurajiro Win Final

A perfect and standard game of tennis was witnessed by a large number of spectators, when the final match of the Men's Doubles in the Western India Tennis Tournament was played on Friday afternoon. The contest was between Kawachi and Furjigurajiro, and Miki and Satoh all the Japanese visitors. Their vollies, and cross-court drives at the net were both nice and faultless. Four of them exhibited some beautiful back-hand and fore-hand-shots which were cheered by the spectators.

KAWACHI'S BRILLIANT SHOW

The show of Kawachi, who is only 17 years old, was the best of all. His play at the net was both graceful and aggressive. He stood there like a wall and went on returning volley after volley with ease, even the most difficult points he could manage to return.

HAND-TO-HAND GAME

The game in the first set was going hand to hand, both the pairs were winning alternately till six all, but after that Satoh. Miki won two consecutive games and the set. In the second set the same thing was repeated till the score was four all. After this Kawachi and his partner changed their tactics and began to give "lobs" high in the air though they were smashed by their opponents, yet they proved successful and some points were won thus and with them the set.

THE FINAL SET.

In the third set Satoh and partner were leading 4-2, but then the tables were turned against them. Kawachi and partner improved and put in their best efforts with the result that they did not lose anygame, but won the four games consecutively and the match.

MIXED DOUBLES' FINAL

The final match of the Mixed Doubles was also played between Bobb and Miss Stebbing, and Gregory and Miss Woodbridge. Miss Woodbridge and her partner won the first set with considerable ease at 6-1, but in the second and third sets their opponents improved so much that the latter won the match.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

The final match of the Ladies Doubles was played in the morning between Miss Bonjour and Miss Stebbing and Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Mackenzie, in which the former pair won.

THE PRIZES.

The prizes were distributed to the winners and runners up by Lady Sykes, who watched the Men's and Mixed Doubles matches.

THE RESULT.

MEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL).

Kawachi and Fujigurajiro beat Satoh and Miki 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES (FINAL).

Miss Stebbing and Bobb beat Miss Woodbridge and Gregory, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

LADIES' DOUBLES (FINAL).

Miss Bonjour and Miss Stebbing beat Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. MacKenzie.

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE

Daily At 6-30 and 10 p. m. Matinees at 4 p.m. To-day and To-Morrow

Adapted from Vincent Lawrence's Play "Among the Married"

Life and love among the young married set...husbands who wander...wives who forgive...women who believe two loves are better than one.

WITH ADOLPHE MENJOU LEILA HYAMS NORMAN FOSTER

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

Also two Lessons in "Tennis Technique" By WILL T. TILDEN.

Visit The Capitol Soda Fountain The Most Up-To-Date In Bombay

PATHE CINEMA.

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A.M.

No picture in the last 10 years can compare with this vital romance of humanity's great champion, who lived with mercy toward all and malice toward none.

United Artists great achievement, who gave the world

BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO., OR CINEMA.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUNDAY.

6 CYLINDER LOVE

Thrill-a-second... Laugh-a-minute with

SPENCER TRACY SIDNEY FOX EDWARD EVERETT HORTON Una Merkel El Brendel

Directed by Thornton Freeland

FOX PICTURE

Trade in your troubles for a newlywed laugh model. The wheeling was free but reeling cost plenty!

HIGH POWERED COMEDY

Directed by THORNTON FREELAND who made "WHOOPEE."

NOTICE.

RE. TRANSFER OF SELLING AGENCY OF THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD. have appointed Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS LAKMIDAS MUNI, their Sole Selling Agent in Bombay from 1st January, 1932, and the shop has been removed from Mirza Street to CHIPPI CHAWL (Shamseth Street) No. 56, Shop No. 54, and a branch of the said shop is also opened at Mooljl Jaitha Market, Ghadial-Gully.

All customers of the above Company are, therefore, requested to direct inquiries to the above address in future.

Dated this 25th day of January 1932.

SPECIALISED TRAINING

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1932

THE WIDENING GULF

The Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference met at Delhi on Thursday and was promptly adjourned till 22nd of the next month, evidently because its exact scope and agenda had yet to be defined. Meanwhile, an appeal has been made to the Premier to be so gracious as to include in the agenda certain subjects, like the Army, on which the Committee would like at least to say something. There is some unintended irony in the report that the Viceroy speaking about the agenda referred to the topic of defining and safeguarding fundamental rights. There need be no doubt that, if he were to have his own way in such a matter, he would include in the new Constitution all those methods of safeguarding fundamental rights that are now available to the people. He would, at the same time, give the Viceroy, not meant in the least to be responsible to the Legislature, all the necessary powers to proclaim Ordinances—of course to safeguard the fundamental rights of the people, the rights to Law and Order. And we know under Ordinance Rule it is easy to arrest anyone on mere suspicion and in the absence of any clear charge against him, to ask him to report himself to the policy daily and then to jail the accused for two years and more for wilful disobedience of His Majesty's Government's orders and for his unlawful and "subversive" conduct. However, it is something that people are learning through grim experience that a great deal more is necessary than a paper Constitution to safeguard fundamental rights.

Though the Consultative Committee has been adjourned till it knows what precisely it is to do, the other Committees may be expected to get active at once. For, as the Viceroy hinted in his speech to the Legislative Assembly, the Committees' work must be speeded up about as fast as Congressmen would fill jails under the "No Compromise" policy. Or in the elegant terms of the present Secretary of State for India, "Though dogs bark, the caravan passes on". But such language will not exasperate a 'Satyagrahi' Congressman. For, according to an Indian adage, "the elephant moves on in dignity though dogs and jackals may howl at it." With even more vehemence than was displayed by the Viceroy, the Secretary of State has endorsed the former's policy of "no compromise" with the Congress. But, why is all this vehemence necessary? The Congress itself did not ask for any compromise as such. And Sir Samuel Hoare's latest fusillade does not seem calculated to induce Indians to accept any compromise.

Speaking on behalf of all the British members of the three R. T. C. Committees who arrived in India on Friday, the Marquis of Lothian said in a press interview that one of the objects of their visit was "to maintain and extend that direct contact and those friendly personal relations between the members of both Houses of British Parliament and the leaders of Indian opinion which has(?) been one of the happiest results of the Round Table Conference and which must be maintained to the end if we are to reach an agreed solution of the many constitutional problems which have still to be solved". This language does not seem to be firm enough to suit Hoares and Willingdons. But amends are being made for the defect by the executors of 'firm rule'. It is unnecessary to speculate to what extent coercion will suceed in extending friendly relations with the people of India, the overwhelming majority of whom follow Gandhiji. But what of that section of Muslims who do not belong to the Congress? It is believed by some that because a sufficiently large number of Muslims outside the Frontier Province, have not joined the Congress. Muslims, outside that province, are necessarily disposed to co-operate with the R. T. C. Committees. But that belief is somewhat rudely shaken by the proceedings of the Conference of Muslim leaders of various parties held at Lucknow on the 24th instant. It is not difficult to discern in those proceedings an unmistakable trend of feeling towards nationalism among spirited and independently-thinking Muslims. It was quite natural for a man, like Minister Firoze Khan Noon, to dissociate himself from the Conference. However, it will not be long before the R. T. C. Committees realise that it is impossible for them to make any real progress without the co-operation of the Congress. Meanwhile the Committees, necessarily interested in knowing something of the representative character of the various institutions in India, should ascertain from the authorities how many hundreds of Congress and allied organisations have been declared unlawful by now or are suspect. The R. T. C. Committees will then have some faint idea of the strength and representative character of the Congress.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

The Income-Tax Bill will be discussed again in the Assembly on Monday. The chief provision of the Bill is to make investments of Indian residents liable to our taxation whether the investments are in India or abroad. It would affect the people who send their savings abroad as they would have to pay the Indian tax in addition to foreign tax, so that the flight of capital might be checked thereby. It would affect the resident in India who has interests abroad and this would be a healthy restraint on the possibility of firms with branches abroad. It would also hit Indian traders who have taken up business abroad, such as Indian insurance companies but the number of such people is small indeed and, in any case it would seem a kind of folly to go in foreign business of this kind when there is a vast field in India, particularly as foreign insurance does not give as good a return as Indian business.

The real opposition has probably come from European interests who have manoeuvred for Indian support by raising a side issue. As for Indian States, the amounts invested by them abroad are considered by competent authorities to be very small in comparison with those of British Indian residents. In the circumstances, the Government would probably get out of an awkward situation for, supposing they have embarked on this legislation for budgetary purposes, in spite of opposition from their usual supporters, they would be able to claim that they had done their best to equalise the taxation on the various sections of the community, but that the attitude of the Indian non-officials foiled the attempt. It is therefore advisable that the latter should go into all the aspects of the case before they make their final decision.

IN THE LAND OF "TO-MORROW"

Analysis Of The Spanish Political Upheaval

(By V. T. NEELAKANTAN).

It is a traditional taunt against the Spaniards that they always talk about to-morrow. It is apparently founded on the notable fact that in the Spanish language the word for to-morrow is "Manana"; and a Nordic critic naturally treats it as the keyword of the Spanish language, because it is the only Spanish word he hears most in Spain. It is supposed to prove that all Spaniards are procrastinating, unpractical and futile. It is supposed to be a denial of the solid business maxim, "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day." As I profoundly disbelieve in this maxim, I also gravely doubt any international criticism founded upon it. The maxim seems to me to have been made up by some wealthy person, who never did a stroke of work; whose days were so blank and empty that he was actually driven to the dreary frivolity of amusing himself by writing essays on effort and efficiency and work and the way to succeed. Anybody who has really had a hard-day, with a great deal to do in it, knows that the really sensible advice is exactly the opposite: "Never do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow." That is the real motto of the really busy and business-like person, and it is but a variant of the ancient text: "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." I, therefore, have my doubts about whether the critics have got the right translation of "Manana." They have made a muddle of it somewhere; just as they used to do when they said that the peasants of Spain and Italy never did any work; the simple explanation being that the peasants had done three-quarters of their work while the critics were still snoring in bed. Also, the peasants, being generally peasant proprietors, could take their holidays when they liked; whereas the critics were generally working for a salary and could not stop, anyhow.

BRAGGING ABOUT YESTERDAY.

But there is a certain irony in the notion which I am tempted to entertain, that the Spaniards are in another sense already talking about to-morrow. I am not sure they are not talking about it more practically than we are (or anyone else for the matter of that), in the commercial and industrial countries, where it is by no means clear at the moment what is likely to happen to-morrow; and where most of us are worrying about to-day, and occasionally bragging about yesterday. In other words, I venture to advance the paradox that Spain has a future; and that in some ways the future is more clear and straight and logical than our own. A nation that has not lost its normal basis on the land, its roots in the historic soil, and the personal dignity of its individual citizens, may yet prove to have been actually benefited by a period of a sort of peace, that is mistaken for stagnation, and a sort of intensive cultivation that is mistaken for insignificance.

Fifty years hence, the industrial cities may be still flaunting their newspaper type of news as fresh, when it has long been stale; repeating more and more wearily and weakly the slogans in which nobody believes; producing more than they want, and remaining in want even of the things they produce; living in the dullest of all periods, the recent or immediate past. It would be amusing, indeed, if they were started by an invasion of vigorous, hopeful and convinced peasants, hurling back the ancient taunt in a shout as ringing as a trumpet "Manana; Tomorrow."

FASHIONABLE FALLACIES.

It will be well not to exaggerate either way the disturbance of the recent revolution in any such fundamental development. Very few foreign observers have cared to study the meaning of the revolution as yet; but there are at least certain fashionable fallacies that can be avoided. Some of them concern that original revolution to which this is in someways a reaction or a counter-revolution. When a dictatorship was declared in Spain, following on the dramatic achievement of a dictatorship in Italy, it was too easily assumed that the two were exactly alike. But, there are dictatorships and dictatorships; just as there are democracies and democracies. The mere name of a republic tells as little about whether a commonwealth is as aristocratic as the old Republic of Venice or as turbulent as the old Republic of Haiti, as socialist as the Republic of America. And one reason, I think why the personal rule of Primo-de-Rivera did not last like the personal rule of Mussolini, is that it was really a very different sort of rule, by a very different sort of person.

DICTATORSHIP FOR THE PROLETARIAT.

The average American, or for that matter, the average Englishman, would find Mussolini too revolutionary in one way and too reactionary in another. He is a man of the people; and he is not the son of an old communist blacksmith for nothing. He is very like a good many people's notion of a Socialist. He is anti-democratic in the sense that he believes governing to be a specialist and not a moral function; but so were Lenin and Trotsky. He is not anti-democratic in the vague sense of supporting capital against labour; or being especially distrustful of the working classes. His rule is not, of course, a dictatorship of the Proletariat, but it really is on some points a dictatorship for the Proletariat.

THE SPANISH DICTATORSHIP.

It was not so with the Spanish dictatorship. It had many great merits. It gained the support of many good men, it called the bluff of professional politics, which is pretty corrupt everywhere. But, it was really reactionary, in the sense of being old-fashioned, military and aristocratic. It was as the people say in England, a Tory Movement. Mussolini may be a 'tyrant': but he is certainly not a Tory. And

(Continued on next page)

TRIFLES.

(BY "?")

"Though dogs bark the caravan passes on". These words, says Reuter, concluded the talk which Sir Samuel Hoare broadcast on Thursday night. And who can possibly improve upon Sir Samuel's eloquent summing-up?

* * * * *

Forcible dispersal of pickets is in the opinion of the Madras Government, the most suitable method of dealing with the situation as it is less demoralising to younger men than a term of imprisonment and brings less trouble and disgrace on their parents and relatives.

I recall with relief that a merciful Providence deprived those old fellows Gandhi and many of his friends of their parents some time ago.

* * * * *

I cannot believe the rumour that the Anti-Picketing Battalion to be started shortly by Parsi loyalist will consist of paid members.

It seems to me to be nothing better than malicious propaganda on behalf of the hired mercenaries of Congress.

* * * * *

"The Story", says the C. & M. Gazette "of the rupture between Congress and Government is now so familiar that only those who persistently close their eyes to the plain facts can now find any ground for blaming Government."

Blessed are those who have no eyes to see at all.

* * * * *

The seizure and confiscation of a "beautiful statute of Mahatma Gandhi" in Kistna District are described by the Leader of Allahabad as "the latest—it cannot of course be the last joke in connection with the police achievement under the Ordinance".

The allegation is absolutely unfounded. The Administration takes everything very seriously. And will continue to do so.

* * * * *

"Ghost in the Secretariat" reads an Anglo-Indian contents bill.

Must have been the Congress.

Notes of the Day

How It Works.

Whether or not, an Ordinance entails an "abuse of special powers" or is "ultra vires" rule by Ordinances has let loose an orgy of glaring contradictions and absurdities. While the Home Department of one Province has banned publication of all kinds of photos of arrested leaders or of of events relating to the Civil Disobedience movement, an eminent official in another Province objects only to those pictures that are likely to cause "public excitement" and illustrates his meaning by mentioning pictorial records of lathi charges. Another in the same Province, has gone to lengths at which even a Guntur Stewart may, perhaps, shudder. For, according to the "Leader" of Allahabad, an order has been passed at Aligarh that persons wearing Khaddar should not be carried in conveyances that ply for hire!

Anomalies.

We should like to know whether, apart from its other absurdities, in the promotion of 'firm rule,' officialdom will realise that it is not peaceful processions, but the efforts to stop them that cause "public excitement" and constitute a danger to "peace and tranquillity." While the boycott is created an offence in the name of "freedom of trade," that very "freedom of trade" has been sought, by certain magistrates in the U.P. and Bengal, to be taken away from merchants who choose to do no business on a particular occasion. Here are instances which Bombay Liberals, some of whom are reported to be busy gathering information regarding "abuse" or "misuse" of power under Ordinance Rule, may well note and submit for Viceregal edification,—an object this research is reputed to have.

Advance Khaddar.

It appears from the latest number of the Khadi Patrika, issued by the All-India Spinners' Association, that the production and sale of khaddar in the country are slowly but steadily increasing. But the progress is too slow to come up to the needs of the hour. In the centres directly controlled or aided by the Association khadi worth nearly 58 lakhs was produced in the year ending September 1931 as against 55 lakhs in the previous year. The progress, though not quite satisfactory, must be recognised to be appreciably better than the figures show, first because the production figures for 1931 for the three important provinces of Andhra, Bengal and U. P. are not complete and secondly because the prices of khaddar in 1931 were much lower than in the previous year. Among the various provinces vying with one another in popularising khaddar Tamil Nadu including Kerala stands easily first, its production figures for 1931 being 24 lakhs as against 16 lakhs in 1930.

Their Urgent Duty

It is necessary for the A. I. S. A. workers and all other khadi workers to bestir themselves to the utmost of their capacity to produce and sell more and more khaddar. The most natural and widespread preference for Indian mill cloth should not be allowed to side-track or eclipse the khaddar industry. It is a mathematically demonstrable proposition that a nation-wide promotion of the campaign of "self-sufficiency in textiles" is not possible without the aid of khaddar. More Indian mills cannot be erected without importing machinery and incurring heavy expense, whereas millions of little mills in the shape of charkhas can and will almost automatically soring up in the villages if only millions of people determine to use khaddar exclusively. To the various Swadeshi Sabhas that are cropping up all over the country we would earnestly suggest that their membership pledges may include one to use khaddar as far as possible.

IMPENDING STRIKE AT BURNLEY MILLS

Weavers' Ballot Sequel To "More Looms" System

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Unless the last moment negotiations are successful, work will cease on Saturday in the cotton-weaving sheds at Burnley (where a dispute has long been waging over the employers' intention to introduce the system of more looms per weaver). The result of the weavers' ballot announced today shows 16,618 for strike and 1,908 against. One hope of averting the strike is the meeting which will be held with the Burnley Employers' Association to-morrow. If the negotiations are unsuccessful, 25,000 weavers will be affected.

CREDIT TO REICHSBANK

Bank Of France's Decision

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Paris.—The Bank of France has decided to renew for one month its quarter share of one hundred million dollars' credit to the Reichsbank on the condition that the Bank of International Settlements, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of England renew theirs for the same period, and that the Reichsbank obtain from the German Government assurance that the latter will not raise any opposition to the transfer of the gold, which may be necessary for the repayment of credit. It is understood that the decision was made after consultation with the French Government.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON BOMBAY CROWD

(Continued from page 1.)

hibzada Abdul Kayoom Kureshi, President of the Emergency Council and Messrs. Rustom Bhumgara, the Indian Globe Cyclist, and Radha Raman, the two Secretaries of the Council. Prominent placards and posters with the words "Lothian Go Back" "Unwanted R. T. C. Committees" were carried by the processionists. The police attempted to snatch the national flag which was carried by Mr. Bhumgara but the latter refused to part with it, even when force was used.

ORDER TO DISPERSE

The procession was held up for about 25 minutes. The processionists squatted on the road shouting slogans and the huge crowd that had surrounded them joined in a chorus. The police then arrested the Emergency Council and six others and ordered the rest to disperse. On their refusal to do so the police charged them with lathis and especially the "Red Shirts" came in for severe beating. The procession was dispersed but not until 30 men were wounded. The lathi charge created great excitement and crowds of spectators pressed forward and the police drove them back by resorting to lathi charges.

PROCESSION AGAIN FORMED.

Another procession consisting of a few "Red Shirts" again started but the police arrested only one man and other members of the procession were beaten by canes and lathis till they left the place.

20 PERSONS ARRESTED.

A third procession was also dispersed by a lathi charge. In the mean time several "Red Shirts" marched by another route up to the Police Commissioner's Office where they were dispersed by the police and one of them was arrested.

Another batch of "Red Shirts" managed to reach the Oval opposite the Secretariat where seven of them were put under arrest. The total number of arrests in the evening thus reached about 20.

POLICE CHIEF ON THE SPOT

Mr. G. S. Wilson, who it appears, had not relinquished his office as Police Commissioner was present on the scene for some time. Deputy Commissioner Sharpe, Coghlan and Superintendents Smith and Guider and Ins-

(Continued on next page.)

HOW INDIA IS MADE TO HELP.

Importance Of "Gold Movement" To Britain

American Journal's Significant Comment

An international view of why we export gold is given in the following extract from the New York Financial Chronicle "The importance of the gold movement for Great Britain is obvious and it is believed that the re-export of the metal is enabling the Bank of England to accumulate balances with which to repay the remainder of the £50 millions credit extended to that institution by the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Banks last August."

Flowers For Magistrate

LAHORE PICKET'S GIFT WHILE GOING TO JAIL

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

Seth Ramnand, a young banker of Lahore, who was the ninth "Dictator" of the Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested this morning under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Sardar Sant Mangalsingh Nandhari, who succeeded Seth Ramnand as "Dictator" was also arrested this evening outside the Mochi Gate while leading a procession in connection with the "Frontier Day."

Sjt. Devraj Moolchand and twelve others arrested in connection with the picketing of foreign cloth shops in Anarkali Bazar on the 24th instant were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 25 each. Another was released unconditionally on furnishing an apology.

FLOWERS TO MAGISTRATE.

When the Magistrate read the sentences, one volunteer presented two flowers, one to the Magistrate and the other to the Prosecuting Inspector. They accepted the flowers smilingly.

Picketing was not resumed in Anarkali Bazar.

An arrangement appears to have been reached between the Congress and the foreign cloth dealers of Anarkali.—A. P.

MR. ANEY ARRESTED

Prominent Poona Congressmen Jailed

"MAHRATTA" EDITOR AND OTHERS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS

YEOTMAL, Jan. 29.

Mr. M. S. Aney, a member of the Congress Working Committee, and Mr. M. Damle, Director, Yeotmal District Congress Committee were arrested last night under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and were taken to the District Jail.—A.P.

POONA CONVICTIONS.

POONA, Jan. 29.

Nine prominent Congressmen including Mr. Divekar, the editor of the "Mahratta", Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe, the non-Brahmin leader, Dr. Palsule and Mr. K. T. Jadhav were sentenced to-day to six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default one month further imprisonment under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act for participating in "Independence Day" celebrations.

Two boys were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for pasting Congress handbills regarding "Peshawar Day" hartal. Mr. G. M. Golo, pleader and Mr. Saswad, the Congress "Dictator" were sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 under Section 3 of the Ordinance No. 3.—A.P.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN BELGAUM

From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Jan. 28.

Mr. Shripad Yeshwant Deshpande was sentenced this afternoon by Mr. P. B. Harti First Class City Magistrate, Belgaum to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10 or in default further imprisonment for three months.

Mr. Malhar Balkrishna Alias Tamanna Kulkarni of Bail-Hongal was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine or in default further imprisonment for three months.

Messrs. Anant Ganesh Kulkarni, Shanker Krishna Gramopadhye and Raghwendra Madhwacharya Marnoli who were arrested on the night of 26th instant were produced before Mr. P. B. Hasti City Magistrate on charges under section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 18 (1) of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act and section 117 of the I. P. C. and were remanded to jail custody till February 8.

Mr. Vasudeo Vinayak Pendse was arrested last evening while addressing a meeting and was produced before the City Magistrate under Section 117 I.P.C. and Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and was remanded to custody.

AHMEDNAGAR CONVICTIONS

(From a Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 29.

Sjt. Digamberji Kasturje the tenth "Dictator", and three other volunteers, Messrs. Tambe, Kazade and Sahale formed the sixth batch to defy the ban over the station Fort Road. All were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

KARWAR WORKER ARRESTED.

For Defying Magistrate's Order

(From Our Correspondent)

KHARWAR, Jan. 27.

Mr. Subrao Haldipurkar was arrested to-day early in the morning and produced before the Town Magistrate in the afternoon. He was charged with having disobeyed the order of the District Magistrate served on him at the time of his release from jail the other day prohibiting him from helping in any way the Civil Disobedience movement for one month. Though the accused did take part in the trial, the Court allowed a member of the local Bar to act as an 'amicus curie' for cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution and arguing the case with the public Prosecutor. After the trial was over, the Court reserved orders for tomorrow.

ARRESTS IN KATHIAWAR.

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN CAMP, Jan. 26.

The Western India States Agency has issued a notification to the effect that any outsider, who is believed to be connected with undesirable and illegal political activities, will be ordered to leave the limits of the Agency area.

The total number of arrests in Dholera Satyagraha Campaign comes to about 30. Three "Dictators" are already arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The fourth "Dictator" is Shrimati Kara.

There have many arrests in Ranpur. Eight volunteers who were arrested for conducting Prabhat Pheri are already sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

BROACH "DICTATOR" SURRENDERS TO POLICE.

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Jan. 29.

Sjt. Bhagjat Prasad Dave "Dictator" of Broach, surrendered himself to the police to-day as he was wanted by them. He was taken to Sajod to stand his trial.

"Peshawar Day" In Broach.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 29.

Broach observed "Peshawar Day". All Bazars including all Muslim shops were closed. Schools and mills were also closed. procession and a meeting were held in the evening.

BROACH 3RD "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 29.

Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai, ex-President of the Municipality and a prominent pleader, who was appointed third "Dictator" of the Broach District, was arrested at 9 p.m. after he addressed a public meeting. Sjt. Shivashanker Bhatt, Pleader of Jambusar, succeeds him as the fourth "Dictator" of Broach district.

C. P. CONGRESSMEN JAILED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 28.

Messrs. Bhokre and Sachhidanand of Ramtek have been convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and the former has also been fined Rs. 40. Mr. Tidke of Warasconi was awarded three months' rigorous while Mr. Walke has been sentenced for one year.

Mr. Jalimsing and seven others of Umrer have also been convicted for picketing and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 28.

The local police carried out searches. In the houses of certain persons, who were at one time or other connected with the Congress or who have been suspected of helping the Congress. The office of the Kirti Kisan Party and the Kirti newspaper was also searched. The police removed some literature from some places. A cyclostyle machine was recovered from the house of Shanker Dutt, which was among those searched.—A.P.

(Other news of Ordinance Regime on pages 10 and 16).

IN THE LAND OF "TO-MORROW"

(Continued from previous page.)

from this arose, the real blunder and ruin of the regime. I refer to the fact that the Spanish Tories were what they in England called Unionists; and misunderstood the problem of Catalonia very much as Great Britain misunderstood the problem of Ireland. For Unionism makes a sort of mistake which Toryism does not necessarily make. Toryism may unduly oppress new and revolutionary elements in its own people.

WAR AGAINST TRADITION.

Unionism is always tempted to oppress old and conservative elements in another people. It is true that there were new and rebellious elements in Catalan Nationalism; that they were mixed up with French radicalism and anti-clericalism. But the Spanish reactionaries did not merely repress French radicalism or anti-clericalism or any new and rebellious elements. They also repressed things that were older and more traditional than the Kingdom of Spain; ancient Catalan songs and dances, against which there was nothing to say except that they were Catalan. The English fell into that sort of folly in the old days, when they were hanging men and women for wearing of the Green. Everywhere and always, it is folly; for it means that a Government already struggling with revolutionists, has also to struggle with Traditionalists.

COMBATING CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Princes' Promise To Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Viceroy has received messages from 19 Indian Princes whole-heartedly approving of the policy of the Government too deal with the disorder and expressing their desire to co-operate to the full extent of their resources.

They are:—The Maharaja of Indore, The Maharaja of Kishangarh. The Maharaja of Patiala, The Maharaja of Kaputhala, The Maharaja of Jind, The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, The Mahraja of Gondal, The Nawab of Bhawalpur, The Nawab of Radhanpur, The Mir of Kairpur, The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra, The Rana of Porbundar, The Raja of Chamba, Thakur Sahib of Dhrol, Thakur Sahib of Limbdi, Thakur Sahib of Palitana, Thakur Saheb of Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan and the Council of Administration of Faridkot.—A.P.

THIRD TEST MATCH

Day Of Fluctuating Fortunes

S. AFRICA SCORES 265 FOR 7 WICKETS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Adelaide.—The third Test Match between South Africa and Australia commenced here to-day. It was a day of fluctuating fortunes in which the batsmen and bowlers obtained the upper hand in turns.

South Africa made a very quiet start before an attendance numbering 1,000. They lost two wickets for 45 runs and then adopted such cautious methods that at lunch interval, after batting for 80 minutes they had only scored 59 runs. Subsequently, however, Mitchell and Taylor struck extremely bright partnership and put on 120 in 96 minutes.

GRIMMETT DOMINATES.

After their departure Grimmett who was again the dominating bowler was responsible for game veering round in favour of Australia, he taking three wickets for six runs.

Curnow and Mitchell opened the innings. The first wicket fell at 27 and Christy was bowled for seven at 45.

Mitchell then found steady partner in Taylor and the combination was only dissolved at 165 through McCabe catching and bowling Mitchell. The outgoing batsman after a quiet start had played bright cricket giving invaluable stand at a critical juncture in his sides fortunes. He hit seven fours in innings lasting 175 minutes. Taylor was out next, at 202, after giving sparkling display lasting 121 minutes in course of which he hit one six and eight fours.

BOWLERS' SUCCESS CHECKTD.

Two more wickets fell at 204 and then Cameron stepped into breach. He played captain's innings mingling vigour with caution, and effectively checked the run of bowlers' successes. He hit seven fours. At close of the play South Africa had made 265 for seven wickets.

S. AFRICA.
1 INNINGS.

Following are the South African scores:—

Curnow c. Ponsford b. Grimmett	20
Mitchell c. and b. McCabe	75
Christy b. Oreilly	7
Taylor c. Rigg and b. Grimmett	78
Cameron l.b.w. b. Grimmett	52
Morkol c. and b. Grimmett	0
Viljoen c. and b. Grimmett	0
Vincent not out	18
McMillan not out	10
Extras	5
Total for 7 wkts.	265

Fall of wickets:—27/1; 45/2; 165/3; 202/4; 204/5; 204/6; 243/7.
—Reuter.

Police Open Fire In Bombay

(Continued from previous page.)

pectors of the Princess Street police station were present.

SEVIKAS HELP TO RESTORE PEACE.

After the police firing large crowds continued to pour in but a number of Sevikas clad in saffron coloured saris persuaded them to leave the scene and calm was restored. The police withdrew from the scene at about 5-45 p. m.

Good Samaritans At Work.

SURGEONS AND AMBULANCE MEN BUSY

The police firing at Kalbadevi claimed a toll of one killed and 21 wounded by bullets. An ambulance man belonging to the City Ambulance Corps was among those who received bullet wounds.

At the Congress Free Hospital 13 persons were removed out of whom one expired on the operation table. The name of the deceased is not known but he appeared to be a middle aged Bhayya. The bullet had pierced the right side of his body and extracted from the other side.

The names of the other patients admitted in the Hospital are:—

Sakharam Krishna Gadge,
Keshav Ramchandra Juvekar;
Khimji,
Nanya,
Motilal Surdas.
Vallabhdas Liladhar,
Laxminarayan,
Dhuralal Sakarlal,
Hiralal Savji,
and three more whose names are not known.

A number of Surgeons including Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Dhruv, and Dr. Mulgavkar, were in attendance and performed operations on the patients.

At the Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital the following four persons wounded by bullets were admitted:—

Matacharan,
Ramreklal C. Shah,
Govind Laxman, and
Anna Babu.

Four more persons were admitted at the K. E. M. Hospital at Parel out of whom two were discharged after treatment. The names of those detained are:—

Meghram Saligram and
Sunderlal Rambati.

The first is said to be lying in a precarious condition.

The Free Emergency Hospital had only one bullet wound patient which was their own Ambulance man.

The toll of lathi' charges was about 200 injured. They were distributed as follows:—

Free Emergency Hospital	114
Congress Hospital	62

About 30 persons were treated on the spot.

Many of those admitted in both the hospitals were discharged after treatment.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

Casualties Treated

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The following is the report of the patients admitted and treated at the Congress Free Hospital:—

BULLET WOUNDS

Patients wounded by bullets were brought to the Hospital at 8-15 p.m. There was a big rush of seriously wounded patients all of a sudden. Prominents Surgeons and Doctors appeared on the scene and rendered efficient services to the wounded.

DIED BEFORE MEDICAL HELP

One patient who received the bullet on the right side in the lever area and made its appearance on the other side of the abdominal wall expired before any medical help could be rendered to him.

A patient got the bullet in the illiac region which caused a fracture of that bone. The bullet has pierced out. His condition is very serious.

A patient has received two bullets, one on the right elbow causing fracture of the humerus and the other bullet pierced the right lumber region. His condition is also serious.

Five patients got bullets on the lower extremities the analysis of which is as under:—

One right thigh:—The patient is a young boy of fifteen. The bullet has pierced through the femur causing the fracture of the same.

One right foot:—The bullet has pierced through the leg and has fractured the calcamious bone. The bullet is still inside the foot.

One right leg:—The bullet has gone into the leg.

One right calf:—The bullet has gone through the calf causing the holes of entrance and exist.

One left leg:—The bullet has pierced through the bonesand and has caused the fracture of the firbula bone. The bullet is inside the leg.

One patient got the bullet on the right fore-arm. The bullet pierced through the the bonesand came out from the other side fracturing both the bones of the fore-arm. Another patient has got a bullet in the elbow joint, causing the fracture of the femur.

OTHER SERIOUS INJURIES

In addition to the abovementioned bullet wound cases there were some more of fractured admitted to the Hospital. One old Mahommedan patient has got lathi blows on the face and on the right arm. His nasal bones and bones of the fore-arm are fractured. Two other patients have received blows on the face and got the teeth, the upper jaw, and the lower jaw fractured.

Besides these serious cases 75 cases received minor injuries from lathi blows had been treated at this Hospital. Some of these cases have also been detained.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE ON "FIELD SERVICE"

Attend To 49 Persons Wounded

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps was on-field-service at Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade from 4-30 p.m to 9-50 p.m. on Friday under the command of Capt. Batuk H. Mehta and Capt. Jal M. Kothavala and following is the report of the injured persons.

In all 49 persons were treated, out of which four were removed to the Nair Hospital, Lamington Road.

The following is the description of the injured persons lying in the Nair Hospital:—

1 Mr. R. C. Shah, (Ambulance worker) (Gun-shot through and through wound on the right leg).
2 Mr. Govind Laxman, (Gun-shot through and through wound on the right foot).
3 Mr. Anna Babu Baterdekar, (Gun-shot through and through wound above the right ankle).
4 Mr. Mata Charam, (Gun-shot through and through wound on the posterior side of the right leg).

CITY NOTES.

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS ANOMALY.

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

The rupee is worth 11 annas five pies gold to-day.

The currency accounts are maintained on a curious basis to-day due to the fact that rupee and sterling are both off the gold standard. The total of the accounts maintained for the purpose as Paper Currency Reserve and Gold Standard Reserve is neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring. It is as if a man possessing four cows and five sheep tried to assess his property as nine cows or nine sheep in both of which cases, his accounts would be wrong. The two accounts may be called P.C.R. and G.S.R for brevity's sake as I shall have to refer to them very often to-day and hereafter.

THE G. S. R.

The G. S. R. consists of two kinds of items, gold bullion in England and India and the second sterling securities. The total of these on paper is £40 millions and this total for the present is unalterable. So when any amount is received into this account, as for interest, it must be cleared out immediately. Now, according to the latest return which is for November, there was £29.8 millions of gold and £10.2 millions of sterling. And you cannot add them up and make £40 millions. If this represents gold, we are about £3.4 millions short and if this represents the depreciated pound, we are about £9.7 millions over. And so we call them nine cows or nine sheep though neither way is it correct.

THE P. C. R.

The case is even more curious in the P. C. R. We have 181 crores of paper for which the backing consists of (1) 54 crores of Government Paper (2) 112 crores of silver rupees (3) 7 crores of silver bullion (4) 4.8 crores of gold bullion and (5) 2½ crores of trade bills. This is not merely cows and sheep but cows, sheep, cats and dogs. Intrinsically the securities or 'ad hocs' are not worth more than a promise. The silver coins are worth only about five annas each or totally about 35 crores. The silver bullion may be worth 7 crores if it has been valued at melted silver price or it may be worth more if it is bullion valued when silver was 18 pence gold or it may be worth much less if it is melted rupees claimed as rupees without reducing their value to their real value as bullion. The gold is not 4¾ crores of gold rupees as of August last and is about 6¼ crores of our depreciated rupees of January while it may be 5 crores of depreciated rupees in March or perhaps nine crores of depreciated rupees in February, because the price of gold in rupees alters so much day by day. Now if any one can add up these incongruous items and give the total he is entitled to the Smith Prizemanship of the year.

NOBODY'S FAULT.

The fault is, of course, not that of the Government but the strange times we will live in. A man who thinks he has got rupees thirty for his tola of gold does not really know what he has got for it. Has he got paper or has he got the silver rupees or has he got some real tangible value? He has merely got something whose value is essentially unstable and depends on the course of circumstances over which his country has no control at all.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The Imperial Bank's holding of securities came down last week by Rs. 122 lakhs but there was no increase in the Paper Currency. Now the bank could not have sold such a huge volume of securities even to an Indian State. The explanation is that some Treasury Bills which matured that week were not renewed and the Government had to get the cash back and borrowed through Ways and Means. In other words, this toll levied by the Imperial Bank as a compensation for its becoming a party to the Currency Ordinance whereby the Government advance money against securities of the Bank. To understand this, it should be remembered that Treasury Bills give a return of 6.56 per cent whereas Ways and Means advances give a return of Bank Rate or 7 per cent.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

	New York, Ja. 29.
Previous Close	3.47
To-day's Close	3.46
Difference	—.01

T. T. ON NEW YORK

	London, Jan. 29.
Previous Close	3.46 1/8
To-day's Opening	3.46 7/8
To-day's Close	3.46
Difference	—1/8

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ORDINANCE RAJ.

CONVICTIONS IN SURAT.

Eighth Dictator Jailed

SURAT, Jan. 28.

Ten shopkeepers of the city who were arrested following refusal to give an undertaking not to observe hartals organised in future by the Congress, were placed today before the Magistrate and charged under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. Eight of them tendered unqualified apologies and undertook not to observe hartals in future. The Magistrate though he convicted them, sentenced them only to a fine of Rs. 300 each, in default to undergo six weeks' imprisonment. All of them paid the fines. Of the other two, one Ramlal of the local branch of the All-India Spinners' Association, was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500, and the other, Ishwarlal of the Hindi Vastu Bhandar, was awarded fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 400 fine, in default to undergo further six weeks' imprisonment. Both of them declined to pay the fine. It is understood that the police have sealed up their shops this evening.

EIGHTH "DICTATOR" JAILED.

Thakordas Vaiwalla, the eighth "Dictator" who was arrested in connection with the Independence Day activities, was to-day convicted and sentenced on two charges under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, in default to undergo one month more, and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, in default to undergo further imprisonment for four months, respectively, the sentences to run concurrently.

Five others arrested in connection with the Independence Day celebrations were also tried, convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from three to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. In one case the police recovered the fine by attachment.—A.P.

"STICK TO SWADESHI TILL FDEEDOM IS WON"

Kathiawar Merchants' Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, January 25.

The local Seva Sangha has revived its Swadeshi propaganda by a wide and free distribution of a handbill which deals with all the advantages of the use of Swadeshi goods. Most of the local merchants have cancelled their foreign orders. A well-attended meeting was held in the local Kothari Chawk on the 22nd instant where Messrs. Bechar Vadher and Vrajlal Shikla appealed to the audience not only to take the vow of Swadeshi but to stick to it under all circumstances till freedom is won.

D. J. SIND COLLEGE

KARACHI, Jan. 23.

The D. J. Sind College remained closed to-day as students refrained from attendance in protest against the arrest yesterday of Miss Nirmala Lalvani, a student of the College.—A.P. appeared."

LATHI CHARGE AT DHUNDAKUVA

Independence Day Arrests In Borsad

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Jan. 28.

There was a lathi charge on a procession at Dhundakuva taken out for Independence Day celebrations on the 26th instant. The whole procession refused to disperse when ordered and spatted in front of the Maidan. Some person including women were injured. Some ladies fainted and were removed from the field by the ambulance men. There was tug-of-war between the processionists and the police for the tricoloured flag.

ARRESTS AT SUNAV

At Sunav, the "Independence Day" celebration passed off without police interference Sm. Kusumben and Sm. Sunderaben were however arrested for making speeches and leading the procession.

Mr. Iswerbhai Motibhai along with a student of Sunav was arrested in connection with 'Independence Day' celebrations.

At Anglave, 4 leaders were arrested and the procession was dispersed with a cane charge.

MIGRATION FROM BRITISH INDIA

Cambay State Notification

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

The Cambay State has issued a notification stating that pending operation of Ordinance No. 3 in British India if any one migrates into Cambay State territory from British India with a view to evade the dues of British Government Officers of Cambay State will help the officers of British India in the realisation of such dues. The notification also states that movements of political suspects from British India will be restricted in Cambay State and that such suspects will be sent back to territory from which they arrived.

It is understood that a number of political prisoners including several women, were removed last night from Sabarmati Jail to Yeravda Jail.—A. P.

Raipur Pleader Jailed.

(From a Correspondent).

RAIPUR, Jan. 29.

Thakur Pyarelal Singh, Pleader was convicted under Section 124 A, and sentenced to two years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default, two months more.

CYCLOSTYLE MACHINE SEIZED AT SURAT

SURAT, January 28.

The police to-day searched the houses of two persons whom they arrested last night while in possession of a cyclostyle machine. This machine it is presumed was used for circulating unauthorised news sheets which were published in Surat every morning.—A.P.

CONVICTIONS GALORE IN U. P. TOWNS

Wife And Mother Of Ex-M.L.C. Jailed

ALLAHABAD, January 29.

Reports of arrests and convictions under the Ordinances have been received from Bijnor, Hathras, Aligarh, Meerut and Agra. The wife and mother of Mr. Nemisaran ex-M.L.C., have been sentenced to one months' and five months' imprisonment respectively. Congress offices at Mirzapur and Hathras have been taken possession of.

Mrs. Vishnumitra, wife of an Advocate of Allahabad, has been served with a notice not to go outside the Municipal limits.

MISS PADMA MEHTA JAILED

AHMEDABAD, January 28.

Miss Padma Mehta who was released on parole on the 5th and re-arrested on the "Independence Day" in connection with national flag salutation has been tried and sentenced to six months simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine in default one month more.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR JAILED.

Manilal Chaturbhai, Municipal Councillor, was tried and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine in default 2 months more for a breach of parole. The police recovered the fines imposed on three Congress workers now in jail by attaching the valuables in their houses.—A.P.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" IN WARDHA

Huge Procession And Flag Salute

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Jan. 26.

In the Wardha district the "Independence Day" was celebrated in every tehsil.

At eight in the morning the flag hoisting ceremoney was performed, and Sjt. Varunjker of the Satyagraha Ashram addressed the gathering.

A huge procession started from the compound of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's firm, (Jawaher Chawk). The Kesaria clad sevikas headed by Smt. Jankidevi Jamnalal Bajaj, other ladies and children were conspicuous by their majority. Muslim and "untouchable" boys and girls attended the procession.

At the Cotton Market, the National Flag was hoisted. The procession terminated at Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's garden where Sjt. Bhavaji the second "dictator" performed the opening ceremony of the volunteers camp, hoisted the National flag and read the "Independence Resolution".

"ATTACK ON WORKERS' FREEDOM.

Ahmedabad Labour Leaders' Arrests

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 28.

The Nagpur Textile Union at its meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Ruiker, passed a resolution protesting against the arrests of Ahmedabad Labour leaders and characterising them as an attack on the freedom of Trade Unions in India. It has also resolved to co-operate with the Railway Union to celebrate the strike day on February 4.

ARRESTS GALORE IN HYDERABAD

"Independence Day" Picketing Sequel

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 27.

Smti Mohinibai Lalchand with her two-year old son and Smti Krishinadevi wife of Pandit Doulatram and six volunteers were arrested on monday while picketing the Imperial Bank, Hyderabad. On Tuesday, three students and nine to-day were arrested.

"The Independence Day" began with the arrest of Professor Ghanshyam, Member A.I.C.C. who was sick since one month.

Maharaj Choithram and Pandit Devdat fifth and sixth "dictators" Hyderabad followed him. Six prominent leaders were served with notices. Pandit Dwarkadas who was externed from Karachi was warned not to leave Hyderabad.

FOR PUBLISHING INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Smti Kamaladevi who was served with notice was appointed the fourth Sind "dictator". Sind police confiscated the Monday issue of "The Hindu" a local National daily which published the "Independence resolution." Police surrounded the office and searched all who went out.

At Sukkur two students were fined in default three months imprisonment to their fathers.

The total arrests in Sind is 329.

"GANG LEADER" SHOT DEAD.

Official Appreciation Of Frontier Situation.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 28.

The Chief Commissioner has issued the following:—In continuation of yesterday's communique reporting unrest among Painda Khels in Nawab of Dirs' territory, news has now been received that Lashkar is at present astride Dir Malakand Road and thereby cut Nawab's communication with Malakand tribesmen and destroyed levy posts at Warai, Robat and Laram. Air reconnaissance yesterday was heavily fired on by several villagers in Panjokora valley. In view of the possibility of repercussions in Adanzai country, a small column of troops has been sent to Chakdara to exert steadying influence on the situation. Peshawar District continues to improve steadily. Yesterday, two most dangerous outlaws of the District, Ajjab Gul and Fateh, were rounded by the Nowshera Police at Tarujabha. Fateh was shot dead and Ajjab Gul surrendered. The police had no casualties. A formidable gang under the leadership of these two outlaws has been harrassing Khalisa tract of the Peshawar District during the past three months.—A.P.

NAUJWAN WORKER ARRESTED IN PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 28.

Abdulaziz Halwai, a prominent worker of the local Naujwan Bharat Sabha has been arrested under the Ordinance.—A.P.

"Independence Day" Firing In Bombay.

OFFICIAL REVIEW ON "EXAGGERATED REPORTS."

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes under date January 28:—

The reports that have been circulated regarding the events in the early hours of yesterday morning (27th) in the neighbourhood of the Maharbavdi Police Station have been exaggerated. The majority of the crowd of several thousand who were dispersed by the police on the evening of the 26th went away, but a certain number collected in the by-lanes on Girgaum Back Road, both to the east and the west of the police Station. Thinking the presence of the police attracted the crowds, the officer-in-charge withdrew them inside the compound of the Police Station, but the noisy—although not very numerous—section continued to create a disturbance and they had to be dispersed. The hooligan element attacked a plain-clothes constable and a police cycle orderly who had to be rescued by the police.

TO SET FIRE TO POLICE CHOWKY.

An attempt was made about 11-30 p.m. to set fire to a police chowky at C. P. Tank, but the police dispersed the crowd and then withdrew. At that time everything was quiet in the neighbourhood of the chowky and there were no signs of a mob or anything of the kind. At about 12-30 a.m., however, a gang of hooligans again approached the unguarded police chowky and were able to set it on fire. By the time the Fire Brigade arrived, the chowky had been almost entirely destroyed, but the brigade was able to prevent the fire spreading to an adjoining shop. Police guards were posted at various points and there was no further trouble.

About midnight the hooligan element stoned the Maharbavdi Police Station but after two shots had been fired by a section of armed police without injuring anybody the hooligans disappeared. In the lathi charges by the police 155 persons were injured of whom four were detained in hospital.

"BONFIRES OF FOREIGN CLOTH."

In a crowded area like the Girgaum Back Road the antics of a few hundred riff-raff are bound to attract numbers of people, but the number of actual demonstrators was relatively small and consisted almost wholly of rougas What has been described as "bonfires of foreign cloth" was really the act of bands of hooligans who set fire to wisps of hay stolen from gharries and any rags or rubbish they could get hold of. Nominally the object of the rioters was to celebrate Independence Day which Congress intended should be universally celebrated throughout the City. In fact, the day was not observed to any extent in the City.

In the north of the Island there was no trouble whatsoever and the only organised demonstrations were of a very insignificant character, apart from a small meeting at Chowpaty and the demonstration at Girgaum.

"Independence Day" In Presidency

THROUGH OFFICIAL SPECTACLES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes under date Jan. 28.—

Information received from the district shows that where attempts were made to celebrate Independence Day there was little response and the day passed off without incident in almost all districts.

In Poona the police raided a house in the city where cyclostyled news-sheets were being prepared, and arrested four people.

In Ahmednagar five persons broke the order forbidding processions on Station Road. They were arrested and sent for trial, four of them being sentenced to imprisonment. The fifth, a woman tendered a written apology and was released on her giving a bond and surety.

"STEADILY COMING IN."

In Surat land revenue is coming in steadily. In Bulsar more than the first instalment has been collected, although the second instalment is not due till the 5th March.

In West Khandesh four women were arrested for picketing in Dhulia.

In Ahmedabad all the mills were working but there were one or two insignificant flag ceremonies. Land revenue is coming in very well from all talukas.

In Kaira district it has been found necessary to attach property in Bochasan. Otherwise land revenue is coming in satisfactorily.

"NO SIGN OF NO-TAX CAMPAIGN."

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF C.D. MOVEMENT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes under date Jan. 27:—

In Satara District the Municipality of Karad have removed a Congress flag from Chavni Chowk, an important place in the town. There has been some cutting of toddy trees in the more remote parts of the district.

In Ahmedabad District land revenue is coming in fast and there is no sign of a no-tax campaign. There has been a revival of picketing of foreign cloth shops in the city and the picketers have been arrested.

SURAT ARRESTS.

In Surat there have been a number of arrests of people who were secretly helping Congress. An effort to preach non-payment of taxes was attempted in the Bardoli taluka at Sankri but the movement was stopped when the leader was arrested and convicted.

In Broach there has been some show of picketing cloth shops.

In Poona, there have been some demonstrations by irresponsible students and school boys which have attracted no attention.

ATTACHMENTS IN KAIRA.

In Kaira it has been necessary at Ras to attach moveable property belonging to people who refused to pay their land revenue, but collections are coming in from the other villages which refused to pay land revenue last year. Land revenue collections in Kaira district now total over nine lakhs.

The situation in Sind is quiet.

"WE DON'T CARE IF CONGRESS DOESN'T CO-OPERATE"

Continued from page 15.

Committee's work would not be completed unless Government gave their decision on the communal question and allotted seats to Muslims, Depressed Classes and other special interests. He, therefore, thought that the sooner the decision on this question was announced the better. It was futile to make more attempts to settle this question by private negotiations. The Prime Minister had promised to decide that question, if by private negotiations, it failed, and he thought it was time for the Prime Minister to act promptly in the matter.

Besides, he thought that the personnel of the Franchise Committee could not be considered satisfactory unless and until adequate representations of Labour were given on this Committee for securing rights of citizenship for masses by means of adult suffrage. The exclusion of labour representation from this Committee might be interpreted as an indication of the Government's desire that no political power should be transferred to masses and workers of the country. He hoped that defect would be remedied by the Government early.

He did not say anything about the Finance Committee, but in regard to the Indian States Enquiry Committee, he remarked that this Committee should have included representatives of British India also, as many problems investigated by the Committee would also affect British India.

Q:—Are you satisfied with the work done by the R. T. C.?

A:—This year the R. T. C. made some progress in framing a Constitution. Unfortunately, the communal problem having remained unsettled, the work could not be completed. My view is that the British Government ought to have given their decision on this question much earlier, as a voluntary settlement of this question is by nature impossible.

Referring to the Federal Structure Committee, he said he was allowed to make a speech to make Labour a federal subject, but for want of time the question was not discussed. He hoped the Committee would take up this question and secure rights of citizenship for workers and masses, by means of adult suffrage and by giving a separate constituency to workers through trade unions.

Mr. Joshi then, expressing his opinion regarding the Consultative Committee, regretted that there was no joint co-operation of Indians and Britishers on that body as it was purely Indian Committee with the Viceroy as Chairman.

Finally, he expressed a hope that the work of the R. T. C. would not be delayed but would be pushed through with greatest possible speed, as any idea of its not completing the work in a few months, would be disastrous, under the present political conditions in the country.

MEMBERS ARRIVE BY S. S. "MOOLTAN"

A Short Stay In Bombay

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes under Friday's date:—

"The Members of the Committees of the Round Table Conference, namely, the Franchise Committee, the Federal Finance Committee and the Indian States (Enquiry) Committee arrived by the s.s. "Moolton" this morning.

The Reforms Officer to the Government of Bombay, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Major Vaux, Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. S. H. Coverton, Chairman, and Mr. P. N. Moos, Secretary, of the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, and the Secretaries of the three Committees already in India, proceeded on board on the arrival of the steamer.

On landing, the Marquis of Lothian, Chairman, and other members of the Franchise Committee were received by the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Senior Member of Council and Sir Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Minister for Education, on behalf of Government. The members of the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee were introduced to the members of the Franchise Committee by Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Reforms Officer, after which the Marquis of Lothian and Lord Eustace Percy left for Government House to see His Excellency the Governor, returning to Ballard Pier to join the other members of the Franchise Committee and the Finance Committee who left for Delhi by special train at 11-30 a.m. The members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee drove to Government House where they are staying until this evening, when they leave by special train for Hyderabad (Deccan).

The following are the members of the Committees who arrived from England:—

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Marquis of Lothian; Members: Sir E. Bennett, M.P., Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Sir John Kerr, Major J. Milner, M.P. and the Hon. Mary Ada Pickford.

FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P.; Members: Sir Louis Kershaw and Mr. F. P. Robinson.

INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Rt. Hon. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P.; Members: Sir Reginald Glancy, Deputy Chairman, Lord Hastings, Major General Sir Robert Hutchinson, M.P., Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir Charles Stuart Williams and Mr. J. B. Martin.

The following members of the Bombay Provincial Committee were present:—Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C., Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A., Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, M.L.C., Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh, M.L.C., Dr. Alban D'Souza, M.L.C. Mr. A. O. Koreishi, Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., and Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S.

GAINS v. McCORKINDALE

15-Round Contest Ends In Draw

LONDON, Jan. 28.

At Albert Hall in the 15-round contest for the British Empire heavyweight championship Larry Gains, the coloured Canadian champion, fought a draw with Don McCorkindale, the South African champion.—Reuter's Special.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY ENQUIRY.

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

"Tribune" understands that a Committee to examine the working of the Punjab University consisting of the following gentlemen has been appointed by the Government:

Dr. Ross Maswood, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University; Wali Mohammad, Luck University, Dr. Ganganath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University; Prof. Holland of Agra and S. Butasingh, M.L.C. The paper further understands that Mr. Bukhari of Lahore Government College will act as Secretary.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—51 probable starters are left in for the Grand National to be run on March 18, today's first forfeit eliminating Colliery Band, Salonika, Kakushin, West Indies, D.D.B., Relation and All-over.—Reuter's Special.

Stockholm.—The existence of a surprising number of European devotees of Buddha has been proved in a curious way. At the conclusion of the Chinese and Japanese exhibitions innumerable silver coins were found behind Buddha images. As no orientals were seen among the visitors, it is presumed that the offerings were made by Europeans.—Reuter.

In Sacred Memory of late Rani Saheb Champavati Partapgirji Narsingirji

A friend and admirer of her kind and benevolent nature has arranged for the benefit of the poor, suffering from INCIPIENT Hydrocele and Hernia to be treated GRATIS without a knife i.e. (surgical operation) by his Doctor Dr. Treasurywalla, M. D., of Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.

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BE ON GUARD

From 1st February 1932.

PRIZES PRIZES

Finance Committee who left for Delhi by special train at 11-30 a.m. The members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee drove to Government House where they are staying until this evening, when they leave by special train for Hyderabad (Deccan).

The following are the members of the Committees who arrived from England:—

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Marquis of Lothian; Members: Sir E. Bennett, M.P., Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Sir John Kerr, Major J. Milner, M.P. and the Hon. Mary Ada Pickford.

FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P.; Members: Sir Louis Kershaw and Mr. F. P. Robinson.

INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Rt. Hon. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P.; Members: Sir Reginald Glancy, Deputy Chairman, Lord Hastings, Major General Sir Robert Hutchinson, M.P., Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir Charles Stuart Williams and Mr. J. B. Martin.

The following members of the Bombay Provincial Committee were present:—Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C., Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A., Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, M.L.C., Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh, M.L.C., Dr. Alban D'Souza, M.L.C. Mr. A. O. Koreishi, Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., and Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S.

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"INDEPENDENCE DAY" ARRESTS IN MORADABAD.

(From A Correspondent.)

Jan. 26.

"Independence Day" was celebrated to-day.

At 4 p.m. Sjt. L. Lakhminarain Khanna, a rahees began to address the public in Bazar Chock. After he has spoken for ten minutes police arrived and arrested him.

A procession started from Bazar Ganj and paraded the main streets Three of its leaders were arrested.

After this, the third batch under the command of Chodhri Chetram started from Bazar Amrohagate and marched towards Chock Bazar. It was stopped by the police and four of its leaders were arrested, and taken to kotwali followed by large crowd.

Total of arrests up to now is 37.

Lord Lothian's Library On Sale

New York.—About 100,000 sterling was realised at the opening sale at the American Art Associations' Galleries of the Library of Lord Lothian, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, which has been sent by its owner from his residences in England and Scotland. Many members of the Society, besides experts, attended the sale, in which unprecedented interest was shown. The highest price of the evening namely Dol. 61,000 was paid by Doctor Rosenbach, a New York Collector, for Tikytt Psalter—a monument of early English art dating from little after 1300 A.D.—Reuter.

BLACK BOXER FOR BRITISH TITLE

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The First Black Boxer ever to fight for the British title, Larry Gains of Canada, will step into the Royal Albert Hall ring tonight at 9|45 against Don Mccortindale (South Africa). Weights are Gains fifteen stones one pound; Mccortindale fourteen stones two and quarter pounds. Many peers have booked ringside seats.—Reuter.

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WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS.

ITS IMPLICATIONS

Sjt. Shrikrishna Dattatraya Chitale, writes in the "Indian Merchants' Chamber Quarterly:—

"At present the whole world is passing through a very critical stage in human history. Even in spite of our advancement in the field of science through which we have set the huge commodity-producing machinery working, we are threatened with an ugly situation. Human history perhaps never witnessed before such a critical stage.

Prominently stands before our eyes a country like the United States of America completely free from external domination and with her huge mines which supply immense quantity of minerals and her vast fields of agriculture capable of producing huge quantity of corns. There is probably no country in the world so well situated in all respects. And even in spite of all these advantages, she has a huge population of about 8 millions, who have been classed as "unemployed." Even in spite of their willingness to work, no work can be provided for them, and consequently they have to go begging. No wonder if such a huge population when left uncared for and without any means of livelihood should be a constant menace to her. To a student of Economics, it appears to be a paradox, and a tragedy, too, that in spite of immense natural wealth an independent country like America should be threatened with such a serious situation. She has been hoarding huge quantities of gold for the last many years and the process of accumulation during the last few months has accelerated beyond our imagination. The estimated quantity of gold in the whole world is about 18,600 tons roughly valued at Rs. 39,35,-20,15,500 at the present rate. Up to July last America alone possessed gold worth Rs. 15,55,89,73,-500. The position of other countries in respect of hoarding gold is as under:—

	Rs.
France	9,81,29,92,500
England	2,57,22,69,000
Germany	1,99,28,16,000
Spain	1,63,70,02,500
Japan	1,47,85,71,500
Argentine	1,27,10,60,000
Italy	97,92,75,500
Russia	91,66,32,500
Belgium	70,44,94,000
Netherlands	63,31,18,500
India	51,54,24,000
Canada	35,65,69,500
Other countries	3,00,36,61,500

AFTER JULY 1931.

The figures given above give the position of the respective countries upto July 1931 only. Since then however, gold has changed hands very rapidly in favour of America and France. To-day America alone has hoarded about two-thirds of the world's gold. France comes next. If the economic prosperity of a country depends upon the hoarding of precious metal why such an ugly situation should arise? America is a country where it is said lacs of cotton bales are burnt merely to keep up prices of cotton in the international markets. Such a marvellous country cannot escape the invasion of "unemployment problem."

The unemployed have to go begging not because America has no sufficient quantity of corns or is unable to produce it through her fields, but because she unemployed have no purchasing power in the market which entirely depends upon a regular and proper supply of currency through which the necessary things for life can be had in the market. What purpose America is going to fulfil by this reckless hoarding of gold when its distribution is most uneven at least I cannot understand. Can she solve her problem of acute unemployment resulting in acute misery and sufferings—mental and physical both—to her sons by merely possessing all quantity of gold in the world? If any one were to argue that she could meet the difficulty by this process of hoarding, the premise as well as the conclusion, I am afraid from what little I can see round, would be wrong.

The same is the condition of almost all countries of the world. Germany alone, as a world traveller once put it to me, has a huge population of about 2 crores "unemployed". They have to live under most humiliating conditions either by begging or on charities or as burdensome dependents on others. Even a youthful country like Japan with her flourishing industries, her big banks, her huge ships, has her problem of acute unemployment.

"SOMETHING FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG."

What is wrong with all these countries when they have all the advantages? All these countries are immune from external domination. They have huge fields of agriculture to produce corns. Besides they have huge industries which produce other articles of consumption. And yet they have been threatened with a very serious problem of "unemployment". Looking to all these countries threatened with such an ugly situation, a man with some knowledge of economics cogitates and thinks over this question from all points of view and ultimately finds that there is something fundamentally wrong with the method of commodity production and distribution. Since in almost all countries of the world exchange of commodities takes place through the medium of what we call "money" whether it is in silver or in gold or in copper, it automatically means that unless each person is enabled to buy commodities by the necessary and regular supply of coin, distribution of commodities for consumption would not be proper, and even in spite of our reckless hoarding of precious metals, we may be faced with the same problem again and again.

From all this the one thing that prominently stands before is that production of commodities to-day in almost all the countries of the world is not carried on for proper distribution. They are produced to sell in exchange of precious metals in the international markets. And because the purpose behind production is wrong when fancy prices cannot be had in distant markets for the products, the nations feel the necessity even of burning them when they could be utilised for local needs in the respective countries.

AN EYE-OPENER TO INDIA.

While recognising the importance of devoting all our energies towards the transference of political power from Whitehall to Delhi, I would like to draw the attention of our leaders to the necessity for giving due attention to present economic situation throughout the world. Only a few days ago a prominent man said to me that provided we have political freedom and sufficient quantity of silver currency—since sufficient gold will no longer be available—to meet our needs in the local markets our problem will be solved, and exchange of commodities will be very easy. But that statement did not create great hope in me. Now, even supposing that we have sufficient currency to meet our requirements shall we be able to solve our problem? I shal make myself clear. To-day in this country we are suffering from the contraction of currency for, even though commodities are available in the market, people cannot buy them for want of money. Now let us assume that there is inflation of currency to-morrow. What will be our position so long as the distribution of currency is uneven? The purchasing power of the people after all depends upon the coins they have in hand, and unless that power is increased by a proper and regular supply of enough money I am afraid even inflation will not be a very solvent remedy.

Our problem cannot be solved either by an inflation of currency or by its even distribution alone. What we need is something else. Money serves only a particular function. If it is evenly distributed it keeps the purchasing power of the people on even basis. It is however not an end in itself but only a means to an end. We do not consume currency. But we consume corn and other various articles of use. Inflation of currency with sufficient quantities of various articles of consumption will only increase their prices. The only thing that we can learn from the acute crisis all over the world is that neither political freedom nor currency reform alone will solve our difficulty. What we want is well planned production of commodities followed by even distribution. What currency we have is I think immaterial. Whether we exchange commodities through the medium of gold or silver or copper it is all the same.

OUR PRIME NEEDS

In a small house with five or six members the head of the family in the beginning of every month takes into consideration the respective needs of everybody. He keeps before him a regular chart which gives him a clear idea of the articles he has to buy for consumption. The head of a family who does not fulfil his function of meeting the various needs of each member would be called either a reckless person or a fool. I think what is true of a family is also true of a nation. In addition to political freedom and currency reform what we primarily need is planful production and distribution. For doing this we shall have to take into consideration first the total figure of population and their various needs and carry on the production of commodities in such a way as would prevent either shortage or excess. Shortage will be responsible for causing starvation and excess will be responsible for waste.

The whole world to-day I think is suffering from misdirected and unorganised production and distribution of commodities for consumption. Even in spite of so much advancement in science and human knowledge, nations have not understood the purpose or object of production. The result of all this misdirected production and distribution has been that when hats are necessary, unlimited quantities of boots are manufactured or when cotton is necessary to turn it into cloth, immense quantities of corn are produced. The one thing I think that has been responsible for chactic conditions resulting in miseries and sufferings all over the world is the misdirected production and distribution of commodities. If all nations start with a definite plan in hand, much of the sufferings to which most of the population is subjected will have disappeared. India can surely learn something from the present economic crisis all over the world. I would say that in addition to political freedom and a currency reform what we primarily need is planful production and distribution. We therefore need in this country a strong organisation that will be committed to this policy. Without this we will not be able to lessen the hardships of our people.

INDIAN AMBULANCE AND RED STAR CORPS

Training In First Aid And Stretcher Drill

Mr. K.K. Dadachanji, the Executive Secretary of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society, writes as follows:—

Volunteers of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Corps with Ambulance Cars attended from 4 p.m. to 1 a.m. on Tuesday the 26th inst. during the public disturbances which occurred in connection with the celebration of the "Independence Day" in Bombay.

About 18 cases of injury were removed to the Congress Free Hospital.

ENROLMENT OF RECRUITS.

Recruits are enrolled for the purpose of carrying on humanitarian work during emergencies, as well as for daily attendance on street accidents, to and from places of such accidents and for transport of the sick and the injured from and to hospitals and homes.

Recruits must be 18 years of age, of good character and physique.

RECRUITING CENTRES.

The following persons and Centres are authorised to enrol recruits for the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Corps, till further notice:—

I. Dr. K.K. Dadachanji, Executive Secretary, at the Office of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society, 1-A, Queen's Road, Bombay.

II. Dr. M.V. Parulkar, Hon. Secretary, at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.

III. At the Office of the Congress Free Hospital, Khetwadi, Bombay.

IV. M.R. Patel, Esq., at the Zoroastrian Association Rooms, Princess Street, Bombay.

V. Dr. A.N. Petigara, 167, Arthur Bunder, Bombay.

UNIFORMS & BADGES.

Uniforms will be supplied free to recruits, who cannot afford to pay for same. All Uniforms will be issued from the Central Depot. where they will be stored before and after duty. No free Uniforms will be allowed to be taken home. Wilful loss or damage will have to be made good by the offender.

RED STAR BADGES.

Red Star Armlets will be supplied free and worn on the left arm by Volunteers of the Corps only, and they shall not be transferred by any Volunteers to any person, under any circumstances.

TRAINING IN FIRST AID AND STRETCHER DRILL.

Recruits, who have had no previous training in First Air and Stretcher Drill, will undergo such training for the prescribed period. Recruits, who have had already such training, will be given Refresher Courses to bring them upto the mark.

For further particulars, application must be made at the Recruiting Centres.

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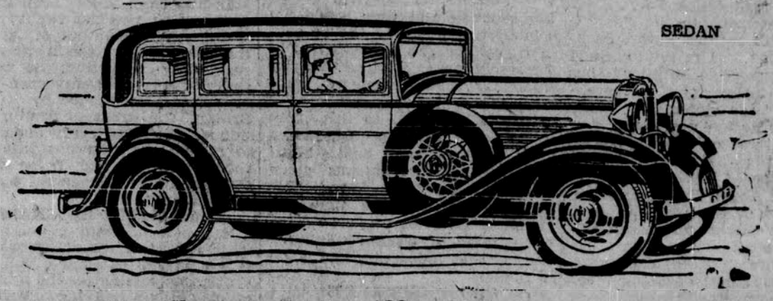

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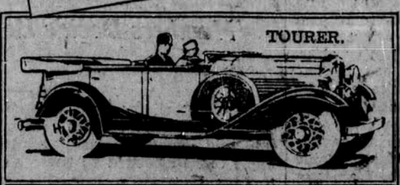

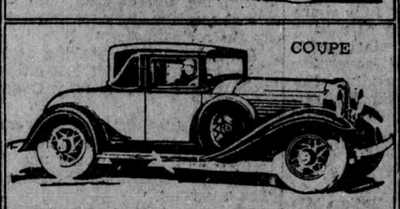

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WHY MALIK FEROZE KHAN NOON LEFT LUCKNOW ?

Asaf Ali's Disclosures

NATIONALIST MUSLIM POSITION EXPLAINED

DELHI, January 26.

Mr. Asaf Ali has issued the following statement to the Press regarding the meeting of Musalmans at Salempur House, Lucknow:—

I have read Malik Feroz Khan Noon's statement to the "Associated Press" regarding the Lucknow meeting. I regret to find that a responsible Minister has chosen to include glaring inaccuracies in his statement. The original invitation was issued over the signatures of Dr. Ziauddin, M. A., Raja Salempur, Nawab Ismail Khan of Meerut, Maulana Qutbuddin Abdul Wali and others The object of the meeting was to consider the present situation". It was not convened by Raja Salempur privately. Representative of various shades of opinion belonging to various Provinces were present. Malik Sahib realising that he was in the unenviable minority of 2, himself and a friend from Bengal withdrew while the subject committee was voting on the first resolution expressing horror and indignation at the tragic result of Government's repressive policy in the N.W.F.P. and calling upon Indian Mussalmans to observe a Frontier Day to express their feelings and to sympathise with the sufferers.

MINISTER'S DECLARATION

Malik F. K. Noon antagonised the audience by declaring that he found no sympathy in his heart for Muslims who suffered excesses in consequence of their association with the Congress. It is no use trying to cloak facts in the garb of "official version" Propaganda of this nature defeats its own purpose by deceiving the Government, and evoking the resentment of those who know the truth. It is again a wholly untrue statement that "the meeting was adjourned "sine die". Malik Sahib was not idle till he left Lucknow, and he had talks with many persons present even after the brief adjournment for prayers, and he cannot say that he did not know that the boycott of Committees of R.T.C. was a live issue. It was really the realisation by Malik Sahib and 2 or 3 others that the boycott of Committees was a foregone conclusion which led to their hurried departure. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had to leave for other private reasons but he did so after making sure that the main resolution about the Frontier was safe.

FINAL STATEMENT.

The feelings of all others regarding the heartrending excesses committed in the N. W. F. P. in the name of law and order were of passionate indignation. The question of general condemnation of the result of the repressive policy throughout India was discussed on my motion and postponed for further consideration on a later occasion. When the resolution of boycott of committees as reported was proposed after Maulana A. K. Azad's departure. I made it clear that nationalist Mussalmans while agreeing on the principle of boycott based their action on different and far weightier grounds, and they would not commit themselves to the reasons of boycott or the other part of the resolution as it stood. Later Choudhry Khaliquezzaman made a similar explanation, and finally a written statement to this effect signed by Maulanas Qutbuddin Abdulwali, Ahmad Said, Mufti Kifaytullah and others was given to the president to form part of the record. I and other nationalists were not present during the passage of other resolutions. The meeting ended at about 10-30 at night.

BROAD QUESTIONS

My impression or the meeting is that barring the few Mussalmans who are bound to support every action of Government so far as they can do it, there is a considerable section of Indian Mussulmans who take an independent view of things, and with a few exceptions this meeting consisted of such men, and it can be safely asserted that they reflected the mind of those Musalmans, who do not want to be duped by men who have their own axes to grind. It is not impossible to explore all possible avenues of approaching the greatest common measure of agreement among Mussalmans of different sections of opinion. To my mind whatever differences between independent Mussalmans and nationalists, and pending their adjustment, there is no reason why all Mussalmans should not whole-heartedly co-operate themselves and with other communities in respect of questions which affect the community and the country alike. While I welcome the general agreement among Mussalmans and the proposed protest against Government's repressive policy, as also the spirit of independent action against the Round Table Conference Committees, I am not sure that interested parties will not exploit the latter for purpose of their own. Mussalmans must judge carefully, and declare in clear terms that they are not out for crumbs or half a loaf but they know that they have to realise that common destiny in co-operation with other communities of India and that they fully share the national aspiration of raising of their berths to the status self-respecting, and full self-governing country, and further pending the adjustment of the remaining domestic differences, they should not allow defeatist propaganda to emasculate the community. They should come forward to take their due part in the work of building up a common Indian Nationality, and attaining the country's objective.—"Hindustan Times."

WORLD MUST GET RID OF THE DISEASE OF "NATIONALISM"

Kenworthy Prescribes Remedy For International Economic Crisis

The following article was written by Comdr. J. M. Kenworthy before statesmen of the world torpedoed the Lausanne Conference:

The time has arrived for all men of sanity and good will, irrespective of Party, to raise their voices together in warning of the dangers of the present economic situation.

The Tory-dominated "National" Government is fumbling and muddling and, when action 'is' taken, adding to the mischief.

The European nations are behaving as stupidly as the crew of a rowing-boat quarreling and fighting among themselves, instead of pulling at the oars, while their frail craft is drifting towards the rapids. The United States of America is like a man to whom all the rowers owe money, standing on the bank shouting instructions, his sentences interspersed with demands for payment, but not attempting to help.

How will the historian of the future attempt to describe or account for this madness?

"TOO LATE."

If the present economic system in Europe and its civilisation perishes, the epitaph on its tombstone will be "Too Late." Every week that passes without decisive action being taken accelerates the pace towards general economic destruction.

The two nations principally to blame are France and the United States of America, hypnotised by an approaching General Election in the case of France, and by the 1932 Presidential Election in the case of America. Those leaders of Governments who understand still fear to move in advance of an uninformed public opinion.

All sorts of reasons are advanced for the present plight of Europe and the world generally. Most of them are descriptions of symptoms, not of the disease.

The truth is that there are three main causes of the present trouble. The first is the most important, and is the disease itself; the other two causes flow from this sickness. The disease is Nationalism, which, in its present form, has become mankind's nuisance. It accounts for France's fear of Germany. Poland's fear of Russia, Serbia's fear of Italy.

This disease leads economically to the setting-up of tariff barriers, prevents the establishment of an international currency, and attempts to extract gigantic debt payments between Governments at one and the same time.

The other two causes of the trouble, though they are the result of the disease, are an obsolete monetary system and the war.

There is a conspiracy to forget the damage of the war and its effects on the world! But was it ever imagined that the whole resources of half the nations could be concentrated on destruction and slaughter for four years, with the dislocation of world trade that followed, without a heavy bill having to be paid for the damages and loss?

Now, thirteen years after the Armistice, the bill has been presented in full. It is beyond the capacity of the former combatants, even America, to meet it.

OUT OF DATE.

The present monetary system, based theoretically on gold as a measurement of values, is out of date. But France, and not only France, regards gold as a war weapon. One of the mistakes made is to look upon gold as a commodity in itself and to hoard it.

If the gold bullion carried in the hold of the sunken Egypt is ever recovered from the bed of the Atlantic it will be sunk again in the vaults of the Banque de France or the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States, and be as useless as it is now.

In any case, it has been impossible during the last twenty years to increase the output of gold at the same rate as the increase in commodity production. So we see the spectacle of twenty once-prosperous nations, headed by Great Britain, the greatest trading nation of all, using every endeavour to maintain a fictitious value for their currency; and, in so doing, only adding to the general distress and difficulty.

VOLUNTARY BLOCKADE.

Nationalism, again, is one of the main causes of the ridiculous system of tariff barriers which prevent goods passing for the payment of obligations and the ordinary exchange of commodities between peoples.

During the war the Central Powers were blockaded and their populations half starved. They retaliated with a sub-marine blockade which caused distress and privation to the Allies. Now the nations are voluntarily blockading themselves with tariff barriers. The British, hitherto comparatively sane, are acting, under the "National" Government, like the other lunatics.

Every informed person now knows in his heart that intergovernmental war debts and reparations will never be paid. Even if the trade revival expected by the Young Committee had automatically materialised the younger generation of Germans would have revolted against paying for a war for which they had no responsibility, on the theory of national guilt which they will not acknowledge.

THE CHOICE.

Young Englishmen would have followed their example; and the revolt against these unreasonable payments would have spread throughout the world.

The only thing that will bring the United States to her senses is for the European nations to get together. The nations of Europe must join in an economic customs union, pooling their resources, abandoning gold as a standard of value, and establishing an international currency based on commodity values.

Either this, or they must rattle into bankruptcy and chaos. An automatic reduction of armaments would follow this union, and an international police force be established. America would not, and could not, fight such a combination, and after an attempt at isolation would probably be willing to join it. The better part of Nationalism in its distinctive cultures and pride of race could remain.

JOIN FORCES.

Despite this terrible state of affairs, our "National" Government gives us no lead, at home or abroad. So why cannot all Progressive, all protestants against this insane "Nationalism," join forces, irrespective of party labels, and demand the policy which the "Daily Herald," almost alone among British newspapers, has advocated.

Separate conferences on intergovernmental debts, reparations, commercial debts, tariffs, currency, exchanges, armaments, will be useless by themselves. These questions are all part of one problem; the application of a cure for the disease of "Nationalism."

Have Socialists, Radicals, and Progressives generally recovered sufficiently to lead our own and the other peoples towards sanity? If so, let us declare ourselves.—"Daily Herald."

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT RUNS SCHOOL

Members Decide How Their Classmates Shall Be Punished

School Parliaments, composed of children, who discuss discipline and decide on the punishment to be awarded to their offending classmates, exist in some of the London County Council Central Schools.

"These committees of children are much more severe on offenders than any adult would be", said Dr. P. B. Ballard a former L.C.C. school inspector, the other day, "but the children do not resent punishment considered just by their classmates."

Dr. Ballard was speaking at the annual conference of Educational Associations at University College, London.

He said teachers had to recognise that the old methods of "Chalk and talk" would not do, and that individual treatment was essential.

There were now no more efficient schools in the world than the central schools of London.

There was a new helpfulness and co-operation among the children. The old idea of competitive examination was set aside.

"Part of the method," he said, "is that the children help one another, and it is sometimes found that a child is a better teacher of a child than an adult is."

In many schools children now had a right to criticise the curriculum and the time allotted to the various subjects.

Sir John Adamson, late Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, said individuality rather than sociality was the need of the moment.

"Everywhere", he continued, "we find the individual trying to ape another rather than express himself. It is true of a golf swing a hair wave, a dinner table, and a church aisle manner.

"There is a maudlin community of conventions, black ties, white ties, red cocktails, red lipsticks—almost a snivelling loyalty to 'la vogue.'

Mr. C. H. C. Sharp, headmaster of Abbots Holme School, Derbyshire, said that in many public schools it would be of great value if the boys were allowed to work for a time under and with a good fisherman, farm labourer, or craftsman, to know his life in workshop and home.

—"Daily Herald" (London).

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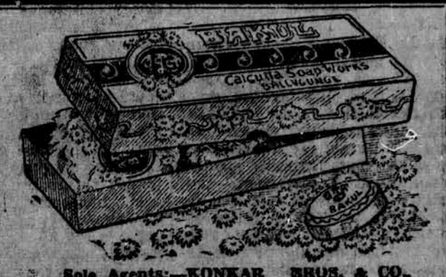

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INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

MR. THOMPSON'S CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I set down briefly the concrete proposals for intellectual co-operation that I made in my address for the Welfare of India League? I hold that the time has come when generosity is an insult, and India is entitled to justice and frankness. So I want educated opinion all over the world to make up its mind as to what India's ancient cultures (Moslem and Parsi, as well as Hindu) mean and are worth "in essentials." I should like to see the Oxford University Press include a 'Legacy of India' in its fine 'Legacy' series, a book taking stock of what Indian intellectual effort, of every kind, means to the world. I should like to see also an 'Oxford Book of Sanskrit Verse,' to be followed by 'Oxford Books' of Hindi and Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati and Tamil Verse. These books would be of value in vernacular studies in Indian Universities. They would also set up standards for vernacular writers; and the imprint of the Oxford University Press would be a friendly mark of recognition and an introduction to the outside world.

I should like to see committees representing the Indian vernaculars working in correspondence with the League of Nations Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, and an Indian Member of that Committee (which works in Paris). Indian artists in co-operation with the League of Nations should issue annually a survey of Indian Art during the past year (consisting of reproductions of pictures and biographical and critical notes on important Indian artists); and we ought to have an annual survey of what the important vernaculars had been doing in literature. This latter book should contain chapters on each vernacular, and these chapters should be followed by illustrative extracts in English. Arrangements for translation into German and French should be made, if possible. This book would serve to show the world that in India vigorous and diverse national cultures are at work to-day; and it would be a means whereby individual authors would emerge to separate significance for the world outside India.

I should like to see also an annual Prize given for the most important imaginative work published in any vernacular during the preceding year. I believe it would be possible to arange for translation of this work and for adequate notice of it in Europe.

I should like to see an affiliated foundation of Indian Scholars at Oxford, a sister foundation to the Rhodes Foundation, enabling Indians to come into intimate and friendly contact with the Rhodes scholars from the other Dominions. This would raise the prestige of India in the Dominions, which at present have not the same opportunities as the British have of meeting the best of India's sons on equal ground.

I am afraid this last suggestion would mean a lot of money. But the other suggestions, though they all call for financial support, are by no means extravagant ones; and I am confident that if people desire to see them materialize, they will. The Year Book of Indian Literature, especially, is not an unreasonable suggestion. I believe a publisher could be found and that both in India and England some of us could guarantee that the Press gave it proper notice. It would be an encouragement to vernacular writers and would raise the prestige of India.—Yours etc.,

EDWARD THOMPSON.

SECTION 144 IN CHIPLUN

First "Dictator" Arrested

(From A Correspondent)

CHIPLUN, Jan. 26.

Section 144 was promulgated on Sunday night prohibiting Prabhat Feris, processions and meetings. Merchants closed their shops voluntarily as a protest.

An open meeting was called for in Gandhi Chowk at about 9-30 a.m. and Section 144 was defied by Mr. Sadashiorao Rediz first 'Dictator'. He exhorted the merchants not to bring foreign goods.

Mr. Rediz was arrested and it is learnt that he will be sent to Ratnagiri to-morrow for trial.

Port Okha-Shipping News

The steamer s.s. "City of Melbourne" arrived during last week ending 16th instant and discharged 1037 cases general cargo such as fruit essences, hood cloth, castor oil, Tin plates, common soap, tiles, sanitary earthenware pieces, cycle parts, etc. 50 bags sulphate of aluminum. 6 bales jute tow, 291 cases machinery and the parts, 1760 iron cargo G. C. sheets, G. P. sheets bundles, M. S. steel bundles, steel bars, galvanised tubes bundles, 859 kegs, casks and drums aniline salt, china clay, bleaching powder, caustic soda, zinc chloride, s. s. "Jaladuta" of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., lifted 1,250 tons cement for Rangoon.

S. S. "Trautenfels" of the Hansa Line, s.s. "Elysia" of the Anchor Line and s.s. "Mundra" of the B. I. S. N. Co., have been scheduled to call at this port during February and s.s. "Werdenfels" of the Hansa Line. s.s. "Clan Malcolm" of the Clan Line, s.s. "Dalgoma" and s.s. "Masula" of the B. I. S. N. Co., are due during March and s.s. "Durendra" of the B I. S. N. Co., during April 1932.

Hoshangabad Arrests.

(From a Correspondent).

HOSHANGABAD, Jan. 26.

Mr. Syed Ahmed, Pleader and "Dictator" Congress Committee was arrested on 24-1-32 under section 117 I.P.C. for inciting people to break forest laws at Itarsi Railway Junction. His trial begins at Hoshangabad on 30th inst.

Eight other volunteers were arrested and sentenced to the imprisonments for picketing foreign cloth shops.

BAN ON PUNJAB ASSOCIATIONS.

"Pratap" Editor's House Searched.

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

The Punjab Government have declared the following five places as notified under the Unlawful Association Ordinance: Congress Office, Parimahal Azad Sabha Office, Sutarmandi, Bal Bharat Sabha Camp, Gandhi Ashram in Lohari Mandir, and Gandhi Ashram, Langar near the water works all in Lahore. The Government have also declared the Hindustani Sewa Dal as an unlawful association.

This afternoon, the police searched the house of Mahasha Krishen, proprietor of the Daily Pratap and arrested his son Virendra under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance.—A. P.

LUCKNOW SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava, Secretary, Lucknow Swadeshi League, writes:—

Although since the Lucknow Swadeshi League decided to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition political situation in the country and in the city of Lucknow itself has become unsatisfactory. The Lucknow Swadeshi League in its meeting held on the 16th January, 1932, has resolved to stick to its former decision of holding the Exhibition unless future political developments make it absolutely impossible to do so.

Preparations are in full swing for making the function as susscessful as possible. Many applications for stalls have already been received and allotments are being made for the same. A number of manufacturers and dealers in Swadeshi goods have made enquiries and it is hoped that before long most, if not all of them, will have reserved stalls for them. It will therefore be in the interest of intending exhibitors to get stalls reserved for them before it is too late.

In order to avoid clashes with other similar functions in the province and the city, the Exhibition Committee have, however, decided to start the Exhibition in the first week of March, 1932, by the 8th March at the latest. The exact date will be announced later.

I may be allowed to address one word to Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers and another to the general public. To the former I say that the spirit of Swadeshi is abroad, that every Indian irrespective of his creed, age and sex and even political convictions is at this cataclysmal period of India's history keen on using Swadeshi goods and nothing but Swadeshi goods and thus they have an unrivalled opportunity of advertising and selling their wares in large quantities at such Exhibitions.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Indian Students' Handicaps

Indian students at a conference at University Union Hall, Torrington Square, London, decided to form an international federation for Indian students abroad, with headquarters in London, where there are 1,800 Indian students.

Mr. Mahamud, who presented the report of the commission which had considered the matter, said that they had proposed that the objects of the federation should include the maintenance of an information bureau, the organisation of a research section to consider problems of student life and promote the welfare of native students abroad, and representation and safeguarding of the interests of native student organisations without participating in active politics or identifying itself with religious or sectarian views.

It was decided that the representation on the council of the federation should be as follows:—Great Britain, ten members; Germany and America, five each; France, two; and other countries one.

Mrs. S. N. Mitra, advocating the setting up of hostels for Indian students in various parts of London, said that the loneliness suffered by many of them caused a great deal of intellectual and even moral pain.

A resolution was carried protesting against the action of London University and college authorities in withholding from Indian students the privilege of residing in certain university hostels. It was stated that it was a disability which was acutely felt by the Indians.

Mr. S. N. Haji, a well-known Indian shipping merchant, referred to the difficulty which Indian students have experienced in obtaining admission to British industrial concerns for the pursuit of their engineering studies. Mr. Haji said it was a scandalous state of affairs. He undertook to use his influence among industrialists in India to use the orders which they give to British firms as a lever to obtain redress for this grievance.—"Manchester Guardian."

CENTENARIES IN 1932

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some years past I have been publishing through the medium of your valued columns the Centenaries of famous persons that fall in each current year. Allow me some space for laying before your readers those centenaries of births that fall in 1932. I have taken the help of the "Daily Mail Year Book" and other works for the purpose:

1. On 7th January the famous anatomist Sir William Turner.
2. On the same day that of Dr. De Witt Talmage, the American preacher.
3. On 22nd March the Poet Goethe, the German Shakespeare.
4. On 4th April Sir Algernon West, the Secretary of Gladstone.
5. On 7th April Lord Wantage, V.C., an enthusiast for Red Cross work.
6. On 15th April Cardinal Vaughan.
7. On 23rd April Keeley Halswalle, a favourite artist.
8. On 12th June Rt. Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, statesman.
9. On 6th July, Maxmillian, the ill-fated Emperor of Mexico.
10. On 3rd August Lord Welby, President of the Indian Finance Commission.
11. On 8th September, Emilio Castelar, Spanish statesman and author.
12. On 28th September Charles Bell Birch, R.A., the sculptor.
13. On 30th September, Field Marshal Karl Roberts, the Rustam of Cabul. He was born in India at Cawnpore.
14. On 10th November Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England.
15. On 8th November, Leslie Stephen, the great man of letters who edited the National Dictionary of Biography.
16. On 29th November, Louise May Alcott, the renowned story writer who died in 1888.
17. On 8th December, G. A. Henty that charming writer of stories of school life.
18. On 28th December, Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian statesman.

I reserve for another issue the centenaries of the births or deaths of Indian celebrities.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOM B. PAYMASTER.

To the general public I will say that they cannot find such a large collection of Swadeshi goods of all description except at such Exhibitions. Their visit to the exhibition will be amply repaid by the knowledge they will gather as to where they can get articles of their daily requirements.

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TAMILNAD'S HEAD IN PRODUCTION AND SALES

The "Khadi Patrika," a monthly journal of the All-India Spinners' Association, writes:—

We have received from the Secretary, A. I. S. A. the following statement of production and sale figures of Khadi for the year ending 30th September, 1931 with the comparative figures for the previous year as given below:—

Nos.	Names of Provinces.	Production 1929-30 Rs.	Production 1930-31 Rs.	Sale. 1929-30 Rs.	Sale. 1930-31 Rs.
1	Assam	.....	37,412	.....	15,081
2	Andhra	3,02,337	7,72,320	3,25,001	7,16,780
3	Behar	4,01,359	3,57,185	4,50,096	3,14,297
4	Bengal	4,95,747	2,77,348	8,95,833	5,71,896
5	Bombay	.....	.....	5,36,472	6,45,395
6	Burma	.....	.....	39,624	25,577
7	Gujarat	46,617	82,500	2,76,856	3,19,981
8	Karnatak	98,800	2,37,681	4,44,232	3,88,211
9	Kashmir	2,23,802	1,50,477	76,756	1,05,748
10	Maharashtra	1,19,895	1,32,177	4,04,996	2,57,615
11	Punjab	3,03,892	2,91,142	2,67,826	2,24,222
12	Rajasthan	4,86,268	3,29,220	2,12,313	1,43,607
13	Sind	.....	30,456	1,04,674	99,133
14	Tamilnad & Kerala	16,24,411	23,97,982	11,96,607	19,28,300
15	U.P. & Delhi	8,14,320	6,22,340	7,88,217	7,16,377
16	Utkaal	75,162	63,212	1,00,366	58,826
	Total Rs.	54,91,610	57,81,952	66,19,869	65,31,046

Figures are incomplete in regard to Andhra, Bengal and U. P.

PROGRESS.

It will be seen that in spite of the difficulties due to the political and economic situation, the ground gained during 1930, has, on the whole, been kept up. The lower production figures in some of the provinces are due to the fact that there was a voluntary curtailment of production owing to reduced demand. Moreover there has been considerable reduction in Khadi prices during 1931, as much as 25 per cent. in some of the provinces, viz., Rajasthan and U. P., and therefore the difference between 1930 and 1931 is really not as much as the figures would appear to indicate. The remarkable progress of Tamilnad both in production and sales deserves to be noted.

THE NEW GERMAN ZEPPELIN.

Plan Of Construction.

The construction of the new German Zeppelin, L.Z. 129, is about to be begun in the great new sheds at Friedrichsafen, six months having been spent in careful calculations and considerations of technical and constructional details.

The new airship will differ notably from the Graf Zeppelin both in dimensions and equipment. Most striking of all is the introduction of helium, in place of hydrogen; the number of engines will be increased from five to eight, and there will be heavy oil engines. The stream-line shape will be maintained; the new ship's length will be 247.80 metres, as against the 235 metres of the Graf Zeppelin, its greatest beam will be 41.20 metres, as compared with 30.52 metres; it will, therefore, look slightly less slim, but will carry 200,000 cubic metres of gas, as compared with 105,000 cubic metres.

With accommodation for fifty passengers, the L.Z. 129 will have a carrying capacity for eight tons of luggage, four tons of water, six tons of ballast, and 50 tons of equipment materials.

FOUR PAIRS OF ENGINES.

The eight engines operate in pairs tandem fashion, two in one power body. The power body that was hitherto built in the stern is done away with, and in its place a "landing block" is introduced.

Another novelty is the separation of the passengers' quarters from those of the pilots. The pilots' operating cabin, ten metres long, remains in the bows; the wireless chamber is built over it.

The passengers' quarters are all in the centre of the ship's body, divided into upper and lower decks. The upper deck will carry lounges, a dining room, reading and writing rooms, promenades with views from both sides, and 26 sleeping cabins, each with two beds. On the lower deck will be kitchens, lavatories, and a bathroom, officers' cabins, office and a smoking room. This luxury has become possible in view of the fact that no easily inflammable fuel will be carried.

Dr. Eckener, speaking of his recent visit to England, strongly contradicted the report that there was any idea that the Zeppelin Company was going to build airships in England. He had merely inspected the airship hangars there, and had discussed the possibility of making Cardington a regular port of call in the future American service. Should England decide to take part in that service with her own airships such ships would be built in England, possibly under German direction.—"Thes Statesman."

TAKLI IN TRAIN

A Vile Parle Teacher's Example

Whenever we exhort on the score of spinning the Bombay suburban folk, especially the educated intelligentsia, who make a living by service or otherwise in the city proper, they invariably take shelter under the ubiquitous excuse of 'No time.' They argue down the point by saying "Please drop the matter. We go at 9 in the morning and return late in the evening dead tired from the city, and have neither the time nor the energy left in us for the spinning-wheel" To such shirkers of the duty of spinning, writes Sjt. D. B. Divanji in the "Khadi Patrika", let me present some interesting details of spinning carried on by a teacher of the Vile Parle national school who cannot be said to be in any way better placed as regards time than they.

TAKLI IN TRAIN.

This teacher is all too busy throughout the 24 hours of the day which he devotes to national service only, and in which behalf all his day is taken up in several peregrinations from one place to another. But he has truly grasped the religion of spinning, and to fulfil its obligations he utilizes for spinning any odd moments he gets while journeying from Vile Parle to Bombay and 'vice versa.' He has no time to ply the wheel at home, so to maintain intact his spinning vow he took to takli in train. He began the takli practice on the Gandhi anniversary of 1930, and has already finished one year of such spinning, and his practice still continues. Slivers, of course, he makes of his own. Though spinning in train he has turned out fine even yarn, and to-day he has a nice fine Khadi web of 14½ yards born of such one year's takli-spinning in train. Let me here give the exact figures which bear an eloquent testimony to the powers of the takli.:—

Daily time available in train 1½ to 2 hours.

Daily average of yarn 160 'tars.'

Total yarn at end of year 36,000 'tars.'

Average count 30

Ready Khadi Web 14½ yards.

"NO TIME" THEORY EXPLODED

Thousands of suburban residents daily travel to and fro Bombay, and have to spend at least 1½ hours in the train. Those who cannot get time at home for spinning may, like the Vile Parle teacher, well utilize their train time in spinning. They will then have no longer to resort to the 'No time' excuse. Time in train which is generally wasted in random gossip and cards will thus be turned to a better account, and the rule of daily sacrificial spinning can be maintained unbroken. To the suburban folk, our Vile Parle teacher is a fine specimen of industry, regularity and thrift of time. It is too late in the day now to expatiate on the merits of spinning. It is indeed lamentable that we should yet in the matter of spinning shield ourselves under the 'No time' pretext. Let the students and all take a leaf out of the Vile Parle teacher's book.

THE HARDSHIPS AND HANDICAPS

Of Indian Students

Delegates from universities in this country, India, the Continent, and America took part in the first conference of Indian students abroad at University Union Hall, London. The theme of the conference was the question, "Why are we here?"

The Vice Chancellor of the University of London (Dr. Scott-Lidgett), welcoming the delegates, said: 'At this time, when the gravest problems of our mutual relationships are being discussed and are about to be solved, infinite good-will, patience, and respect for one another are necessary. An appreciation of the providence of history which has brought us into the vital union with one another must be held up by us before impatient and, it may be, reactionary men and women in this country and in yours. That is a great service which educated men and women of India may render to India and to this country. If that spirit binds us together in our university relationships the educated representatives of India will do immense good to the higher spiritual wellbeing of this country, and in turn they will take back the spirit of idealism and good-will which will help them to play a part in securing by peaceful means the freedom, prosperity, and progress of India."

Dr. F. K. Sircar, the convener of the conference, said that there were 2,000 Indians studying in this country at present, and the amount of money they would spend in an average three years' course would exceed £1,000,000. In other countries Indian students were attracted by the offer of scholarships and fellowships. Very few universities offered such prizes to Indian students although most of them were studying in this country.

Mr. A. Yusuf Ali (late principal of Islamia College, Lahore), in a paper on "The Indian University," said that the older generation of Indians had not risen to full appreciation of the importance of the student body in India. The male students in India now numbered about one-tenth of the total population, but the opportunities given to the students in India were meagre. "The Indian student," he said, "has in him the making of something infinitely greater than anything we have realised." Mr. Ali said that in Indian universities there was a waste of brain and character caused by the ill-adaptation of the university system to the life of the student. "It is a commonplace in India," he added, "that the university student has very bad health because the conditions under which he works are not good. I wonder if the proportion of young students using spectacles in India is not greater than anywhere else. The food, also, in our hostels is not very good."

"FALSE PRESTIGE OF FOREIGN DEGREE."

Mr. Anath Nath Bose, of Visvabharati, said that it was a sad confession for Indians to make that a degree at an Indian university had not the same economic value as a British university degree. "I do not believe," said Mr. Bose, "that a man cannot get as good an education from two years at an Indian university as he could from two years at an English university. Yet it is the man who takes an English degree who gets the high post and the fat salary. It is a question of prestige, and there is something political behind the prestige. We must remove the false idea of the prestige which is carried by a foreign degree. We must realise the status of the Indian university."

Another speaker declared that Indian universities imitated Western methods and attempted to turn out imitation Englishmen rather than well-educated Indians. The Indian universities, he said, had taken over wholesale the intellectual snobbery, which was fostered in English universities and had reproduced it in an exaggerated form.

Criticisms of the British university system were made last night by Professor John MacMurray, of London University. "There are a great many things about British universities which are not satisfactory, and which are due to very rapid changes which have come over the educational system and can only be put right by time and patience," said Professor MacMurray. The ideal university, he continued, was one in which the students were entirely secondary and in which the main purpose was the maintenance and the advancement of learning which had grown up in the place.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CRITICISED.

"Our universities," said Professor MacMurray, "are suffering more from becoming schools for teaching young people than from any other cause." Although in the long run, he said, the increase in the number of students at the universities was all to the good, the immediate effect on learning was deplorable. One result was that the standard of achievement was loweredd, and he thought on the whole the standard for the moment had gone down considerably. There was now a demand for the kind of training which would lead to commercial or professional careers. The change in the characteristics of the students had meant that the English universities had had to take up a kind of role which universities ought not to have to face and that was to train students for particular professions.

Some English universities had tended to become new kinds of higher schools. When a university became a school, however high, its proper character was reversed. It was no longer primarily a centre of learning; it was primarily a centre of teaching. Professor MacMurray added that English universities had not yet been able to adapt themselves to the pressure which had been put upon them. They would not be able to do so until some substantial change in our industrial, social, and economic system came about. But the students could assist by more actively identifying themselves with the corporate spirit which was part of the university tradition.—"Manchester Guardian."

DRAWING HUGE CROWDS
MADAN'S EXCEPTIONAL
TALKING MUSICAL DANCE-PLAY
IN HINDI
INDRA-SABHA
MOST DELIGHTFUL SONGS and EXQUISITE ORIENTAL DANCES
with
MISS KAJJAN and MASTER NISSAR
Excellent Photography with Clear Recording by 'R.C.A.'
DAILY SHOWS: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 2-45 P.M.
WEST END TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Commencing From To-day!
KRISHNA TONE'S
Sensational, Social Talking & Singing Picture in Hindi
"THE WIFE"
A PATHETIC STORY OF AN INNOCENT DAMSEL, STRUGGLING BETWEEN
LUST & DIVINE LOVE.
WITH
Miss Rampiari & Mr. Guznavi
DAILY SHOWS: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY and AMAVASYA AT 3 P.M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE New Charny Road.

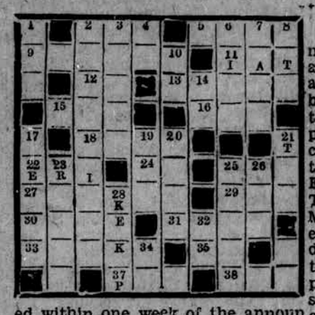
LAST PLAY
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
THE MANDALI WILL GO TO GOA AFTER THIS WEEK.
Saturday 30-1-32 at 8-30 p.m.
"DRAUPADI"
Sunday, 31-1-32 at 3-0 p.m.
"SWAYAMWAR"
Booking is open at the Ripon Theatre from 8 to 11 A. M. an 4 to 8 P. M. Daily.

The Union Bank Of India, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Capital paid-up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum on daily balances or at 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
COMING SHORTLY
BHARAT MOVIETONE'S
Devotional Talking and Singing picture in
TELEGU
"PRINCE OF PEACE
OR
BHAKTA PRAHLAD
with
Reputed Stars of South India and other Musical Prodigies
WATCH
DATE and THEATRE.

SKILL. INTELLIGENCE. SKILL.
CLOSING DATE: 25-2-1932. Dictionary Chambers.
GRAND COMPETITION
SOLVE IT
and
WIN RS. 1,200/- IN PRIZES

1st prize Rs. 750/-; 2nd prize 250/-; Rs. 100/- to the sender of largest number of entries; Rs. 100/- for the correct solution received before 15th Feb., 1932.



RULES.

A competitor may submit any number of entries provided each is accompanied with a sum of Re. 1/- as entry fee. Prizes may be combined or divided if there are more than one correct solutions. The prize money is guaranteed. The correct solution is deposited with the Allahabad Bank, Gorakhpur. Entries close on 25th Feb., 1932. The entry fees should be sent by M.O. The M.O. coupons and entry envelopes should contain full address and number of entries. Entries may be submitted on plain paper and each of them must be signed. Rescrutiny may be claimed within one week of the announcement of the result. Director's decision in all matters final and legally binding. Result within ten days of the closing date. Remittances and communications to:—

THE SECRETARY,
Literary Society,
Deoria, Dt. Gorakhpur (U.P.)

CLUES ACROSS.
2. To perform.
5. An Egyptian dancing girl.
9. Nests of a bird of prey.
11. IAT (actual).
12. Master of the Rolls (abbr.)
13. Weird.
15. 100,000 Rupees.
16. New English Dictionary.
18. To reckon.
22. ERI (actual).
24. Old English (abbr.)
25. A gully.
27. One of the handmaidens of Odin.
29. Correlative to 'neither.'
30. Skilfull.
31. To bring forth young.
33. Corners.
35. Arabic (abbr.)
37. A large sum.
38. A meadow.

CLUES DOWN.
1. Past tense of 'Read.'
2. A small American edentate quadruped.
3. About, around.
4. Tellurium (abbr.)
6. Italian coin (plural).
7. A vergin.
8. Suffix forming.
10. South-East (abbr.)
14. A prefix meaning in, into.
17. A financial minister (Indian).
19. A trifle.
20. Timorous.
21. A suffix.
23. A rubber used in polishing marble.
25. A twisted knot in wood.
26. A noun suffix.
28. KEKP (actual).
32. Each (abbr.)
34. Thus.
36. Belonging to me.

MADAN'S EXTRAORDINARY
TALKING & SINGING DRAMA IN HINDI
INDRASABHA
WITH
KAJJAN AND NISSAR
BEST MUSIC & ORIENTAL DANCES
DAILY SHOWS 6 & 10 P.M. MATINEES on Saturday, Sunday & Fridays at 2-30 P.M.
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Miss SHARIFA
AND
MD. NAWAB

HARISCHANDRA

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DAILY SHOWS: 6-15 and 10 P. M. DELIGHTFUL SONGS and EXCELLENT DANCES. Extra Show on SAT. & SUNDAY AT 3 P. M

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO

NEW YORK COTTON

LONG LIQUIDATION AND COVERING

New York, Jan. 28.

The New York Cotton Futures Market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by weakness of Wall Street and liquidation. Prices opened at a decline of 1 point and throughout the early part of the session kept on declining under long liquidation influenced by weakness of stocks. However when a loss of 6 points was recorded, short covering rallied prices and the market closed unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.70c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet, but steady and closed irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point. Spot cotton prices remained unaltered at 6.56c.

There is no fresh development in cotton market calling for attention. A section of operators are inclined to look for increased selling pressure from holders of cotton and look for lower prices to buy. Others who count upon general improvement in trade conditions have bought enough and are not inclined to buy more. The future course of the market entirely depends upon ability of holders of actual cotton and extent of reduction in acreage. There is no improvement in the international financial situation and as long as the present conditions continue, we think it will be a good policy to liquidate purchases on strong markets with a view to buy in easier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March Highest 6.54 plus 01

New York March Lowest 6.57—06.

New York May Highest 6.81 (2-51 p.m.)

New York May Lowest 6.74 (1-33 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Far East, Local Operators and Trade buying, South, New Orleans and Commission Houses selling. Moderate business. Think it advisable to wait for further developments. Cotton goods market—moderate business. Yarn market decreasing demand.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, January 23.

March	6.62—.01
May	6.30—
July	6.97—.01
October	7.19—
December	7.35—
Middling Spot	6.70—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, January 28.

March	6.62—.01
May	6.80 plus .01
Middling Spot	6.58 -

NEW YORK.
New York, January 28.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	6.60
May	6.77
July	6.95

New York: Noon Call:

March	6.53
May	6.75
July	6.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, January 23.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports—58,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain—Nil.

Day's exports to the Continent—15,000 bales.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 28.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot:—3.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 28.

Silver:—No special feature. Small business. Market is quiet.

Spot	19-1/16
Forward	19-1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON

GOOD TRADE DEMAND

Liverpool, Jan. 28

The Liverpool cotton futures market ruled very steady on good trade demand and the tone exhibited was good. Prices opened unchanged. Later in the day liquidation of nears and increased offerings from South caused prices to give way. There was good trade calling of fair dimensions but hedging was freer. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 6 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 5.49d.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and declined 7 points. Egyptian prices declined in sympathy with the weakness of American section and closed at a decline of 7 to 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 8 points to a decline of 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Good trade demand. Tone of market was good.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:+

Liverpool: Burnley operatives majority for strike. Masters men meeting to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 28.

	Opening	Closing
January 1932	5.21	5.15—.06
February 1932		5.15—.05
March 1932	5.18	5.12—.05
April 1932		5.10—.05
May 1932	5.16	5.10—.04
June 1932		5.10—.03
July 1932	5.15	5.10—.03
August 1932		5.11—.03
September 1932		5.12—.03
October 1932	5.17	5.13—.03
November 1932		5.15—.03
December 1932		5.19—.03
January 1933		5.20—.02
Middling Spot		5.49—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, January 23.

January	6.90
March	7.05
May	7.24
July	7.42
October	7.63
November	7.74
December	7.83
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.40

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, January 26.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.45
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.58
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.70
Oomra, Good	5.18
Fully Good	5.23
Fine	5.43
Bengal, Good	4.93
Bengal, Fully Good	5.03
Bengal, Fine	5.13
Scinde, Fully Good	5.03
Scinde, Fine	5.13
Scinde, Superfine	5.23

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 28.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-3/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5-3/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 28.

T T London on Berlin	14.65
T T London on Amsterdam	8.61½
T T London on Brussels	24.86
T T London on Madrid	41.59
T T London on Milan	69.15
T T London on Berne	17.77
T T London on Paris	88.12
T T London on Prague	117.00
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.46-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 28.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/19/3.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, January 28.

Demand bills 3.46.50.

COTTON STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL.
March 364 pts. May 343 pts.
July 325 pts.

BOMBAY—LIVERPOOL.
Broach A-M Liv. May Rs. 15 1-2 per cdy.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull, ton:—No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull ton: Jan/Feb. sellers £11/5/0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) Jan/Feb. sellers £12/7/6.

LINSEED.
London, Jan. 28.

Linseed Bombay, (London) ton: Jan/Feb. sellers £15/5/0.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: Jan/Feb. sellers £ 8/11/3.

Linseed, Bombay ton: Jan/Feb. sellers £12/0/0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Jan. 28.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: March/April sellers 14/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt: May/Aug. paid & sellers 15/10½.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Jan. 25.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	121,300,000
Public Deposits	15,300,000
Other Deposits	112,500,000
Government Securities	45,300,000
Other Securities	50,100,000
Notes and Coin	50,500,000
Notes in Circulation	345,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	30.48 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
Paris, Jan. 23.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending January 27th, gives the total note circulation at 83,364,000,000 francs, a decrease of 644,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, January 28.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb Cargoes: 24|9 January sellers.

Barletta Russo, per lb. cargoes: 24|9 Jan./Feb. sellers.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels, 26|3 Jan./Feb. sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels 33|6 May/June nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, January 28.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch Standard, No. 2 c. and f. Calcutta, Jan./Mar. per cwt. 8|10-1|2.

C. and F. Jan./Mar. per cwt. 8|11 nominal.

C. and F. Karachi Jan./Mar. per cwt. 8|11 nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, January 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, January 28.

Chartered Bank of India A. and China £12-3|4

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £100

P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £87-3|8

Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £76.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £39.

Indian Stock 3 per cent sterling loan £50-1|2.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £58-1|2.

Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £81.

Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £55-3|4.

War Loan 5 per cent £99-1|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-3|4

LONDON METALS.
London, January 28.

Copper Brazlers £52-1|2 nominal.

Yellow metal £42-3|4

Spelter, Hard Indian Brand £13-1|4.

Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £9-1|8

Tin, English Ingots £141-1|4 fob.

ASSOCIATION CUP RE-PLAY.
LONDON, Jan. 28.

In the Association Cup replay, Stoke and Sunderland drew with one goal each, after extra time had been played.—Reuter's Special.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan., 15th Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb. 15th March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 January/February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 April.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 387
Banks Selling T T 386
Banks Buying T T 380.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 653
Banks Buying D D 678

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 139 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 96.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 126

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 3.46 3/4 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 1/2 29th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 5/8 28th inst.
London/Paris 88.15 28th inst.
London/Belgium 25.00 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75 28th inst.
London/Italy 69.15 28th inst.
London/Berlin 14.75 28th inst.
London/Holland 8.60 28th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very steady.

Gold £5/19/9 27th inst. £5/19/3 28th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 1/3 27th inst. 19 1/16 28th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 5/16 27th inst. 19 1/4 28th inst.

Silver New York Ready 29 1/2 27th inst. 29 1/2 28th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 5/16 per cent 27th inst. 5 3/16 per cent 28th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 3/8 pe rcent 27th inst. 5 3/8 per cent 28th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.

Money:—Call 4 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 5 p.c.

Tone:—Firm.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Kandeisn	851 Bales
Central India	942 ,,
Barsi/Nugger	261 ,,
Hyderabad/Gaorani	126 ,,
Berar	521 ,,
Central Provinces	330 ,,
Dhollera	234 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	402 ,,
Rajputana	637 ,,
Sind-Punjab	2,065 ,,
Broach	12 ,,
Compta/Dharwar	194 ,,
Westerns-Northerns	127 ,,
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	31 ,,
Persians	64 ,,
Egyptians	402 ,,
East Africans	33 ,,
Cotton	7,322 ,,
Wheat	9,027 Cwts.
Linseed	1,390 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	280 ,,
Gingellyseeds	7,303 ,,
Groundnuts	26,388 ,,
Castorseeds	5,942 ,,
Rice	35,071 ,,
Myrabollams	3,610 ,,
Cottonseeds	7,532 ,,
Gram	263 ,,
Jowari	874 ,,
Bajree	2,521 ,,
Coal	2,491 Tons

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Musical Movietone of Love and Laughter
"THE GOLDEN CALF"
featuring
SUE CAROL, JACK MULHALL
4 SONG HITS.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EAST LYNNE ON THE WESTERN FRONT"
featuring
HERBERT MUNDIN & MARK DALY
A Roaring Comedy with Music and Song.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Musical Farce
"QUEEN HIGH"
featuring
CHARLES RUGGLES
Loaded with Laughter.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Axenfels, Kohler, Marmagoa.
Mooltan, Morton, London.
Bandra, Radman, Busrah.
Comorin, Cartwright, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

British Judge, Statt, Abadan.
Havre Maru, Itow, Kobe.
Comorin, Cartwright, London.

LOADING.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Steamer Jalajyoti for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Comorin:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Comorin will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Khandalla:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Khandalla is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 a.m. from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 677 passengers.

S.S. Axenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Axenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and 62 passengers.

S.S. British Judge:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Judge, will sail to-day for Abadan with ballast.

S.S. Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind, for London.—802163 Rs. bar gold, Netherland sche Indische Handles Bank; 290739 Rs. bar gold, Yokohama Specie Bank; 1450492 Rs. bar gold Netherland India Com. Bank; 10 bales animal skin, H Oosman & Co.; 75 bags apricot kernals, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Marseilles.—2046 bags groundnut and, Birla Bros; 138 bags groundnut, B Nazir & Co.; 5120 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

S S Comorin, for London.—2853161 Rs. bar gold, M M & Co.; 34 cases bristles, M M & Co.; 12 cases bristles, B P & Hayby Ltd.; 48 cases gum olibonum, Khona Bros.

S S Kohistan for Dunkirk.—2636 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 2422 bags linseed, 3540 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool.—139 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 490 bags linseed oil cakes, Breul & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.

S S Axenfels for Ghent.—250 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Bremen.—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Passages:—80 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Suez Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagasaki.—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Miho Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, M Malani; 223 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

From Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe.—23 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co. 200 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

For Shanghai.—1000 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 1600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Haura Maru for Kobe.—800 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

S.S. Vasna, Agents, M M & Co; from Busrah:—13 bales animal skin, 45 bags beans, 216 bags hartuman, 4942 bags dates.

From Mohmerah:—70 bags gum, 14 bags coriander seeds.

From Karachi:—13 bales cotton piecegoods, 150 bags wheat, 62 bags potatoes, 48 bundles fish manure.

S.S. Jalavihar; Agents: S S N Co; from Basseln:—75234 bags rice, 125 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—1206 bags rice, 355 Nos. empty oven drums.

From Cochin:—225 kallis hooka shell, 120 jottas coir ropes, 100 jottas coir fibre, 11 bales mats.

S.S. Tosari; Agents: T Morrison & Co; from Genoa:—234 cases motor covers, 800 bags almonds, 33 cases electric fans, 25 cases woollen and cotton rugs, 50 cases art. silk yarn, 50 bottles mercury, 24 cases German silver.

S.S. Bankura; Agents: M M & Co; from Busrah:—159 bags dates, 111 bags mash.

From Mohmerah:—35 cases poppy seeds, 64 cases dates, 50 cases attari, 35 cases skins, 100 bales wool.

From Bushire:—70 bags almonds, 25 bales cotton, 42 bags almonds, 173 bags gum, 22 bags raisins.

From Bunder Abbas:—92 bags dates; 285 bags raisin; 102 bags rose buds; 172 bales cotton.

From Muscat.—80 bkts. pomagranates; 1 cover T. G. C. notes.

From Chartar.—84 bundles mats.

From Koweit.—1 bundle gold.

From Bahrain.—1 pkts. C. notes 4 tin gold; 1 bundle specie.

From Dubai.—4 tins gold & sovereigns and pearls.

From Mangrobe.—1 pkt. specie.

From Karachi.—27 cases fish manure.

S S Chyebassa, Agents, M M & Co., from Calcutta.—769 bags rice, 4980 tons coal; 348 bales gunnies; 300 bales H. cloth; 30 bales jute twine; 406 chests tea; 30 bags wax; 60 cases paper; 100 brls. oil; 43 coils manila rope; 1025 drums linseed oil; 1301 drums paint; 50 drums beer; 900 pces. fire-bricks; 40 cases medicine; 2600 pces. cast iron pipes and fittings; 430 nos. empty drums; 100 pces. cast iron pans; 120 bags cement.

COMING NEXT WEEK

What Man sows Woman reaps.....

Miss Gohur glitters in the most emotional role

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Master BHAGWANDAS
Mr. BABURAO
Mr. E. BILLIMORIA, etc.,

Her only crime was Love and She paid a high price for it

Miss GOHUR IN

"Divine Lady"

RANJIT MOVIETONE
ALL TALKING, SINGING PICTURE—

Director:—
Mr. CHANDULAL SHAH

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J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
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J10

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL

British members of the R.T.C. Committees arrived in Bombay on Friday per s. s. "Mooltan." The Marquess of Lothian, Chairman of the Franchise Committee is seen in the centre with the 'topee' in his hand.

Mr. Shaukat Ali also arrived in Bombay per s.s. "Mooltan." He was welcomed by his followers.
Next to Mr. Shaukat Ali is Dr. Ambedkar, who was garlanded by the Depressed Classes.

"We Don't Care If Congress Doesn't Co-operate"

"BIG BROTHER'S" BOMBAST

British Delegates Of R. T. C. "Tamasha" Arrive In Bombay

"BLACK FLAGS UNDER THEIR VERY NOSES"

PARSI YOUTH JAILED FOR DEMONSTRATION

Several hundred persons took part in "Black-Flag" demonstration at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, on Friday morning. As the members of one of the R.T.C. Committees drove past the Bridge on their way to Government House the demonstrators waved Black Flags and shouted "Go Back Lothian," "Down with R.T.C. Knights," etc.

Arrival Of British Members

The members of the Franchise Committee, Federal Finance Committee and Indian States Enquiry Committee of the Round Table Conference arrived in Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan" on Friday morning. The steamer was due to arrive in the harvour at 6 a.m., but it came a few hours earlier. Along with the members of the Committees were also Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Ahbedkar, Mr. N.M. Joshi and Sir Patrick Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, who took over the charge from Mr. Wilson as Commissioner of Police the same afternoon.

The following are the members of the Committees:—

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Marquis of Lothian.

Members: Sir E. Bennett, M.P.; Mr. R.A. Butler, M.P.; the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; Sir John Kerr; Major J. Milner, M.P., the Hon. Mary Ada Pickford; Dr. B.R.R. Ambedkar, Khan Bahadur Aziz-ul-Haq the Hon. Mr. E. Miller; Sir Mahomed Yakub, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliyar; Mrs. Subbaroyan; Sir Sundar Singh Majithia and Mr Shripad Balwant Tambe.

Joint Secretaries: Messrs. Jayaratnam and Laithwaite.

Assistant Secretaries: Messrs. S. P. Thompson and F.H.T. Ward.

FEDERAL FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P.

Members: Sir Louis Kershaw; Mr. F.P. Robinson; Lt.-Col. K.N. Haksar; Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Hydari and Mr. Shanker Rao, (also Secretary).

Second Secretary: Mr. K. Anderson.

INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Rt. Hon. J.C.C. Davidson, M.P.

Members: Lord Hastings; Major General Sir Robert Hutchinson, M.P.; Sir Reginald Glancy; Sir Maurice Gwyer; Sir Charles Stuart Williams and Mr. J.R. Martin.

Joint Secretaries: Messrs. P. J. Patrick and K.S. Fitve.

The lady members of the Committee took a motor launch to go to Apollo Bunder from the Mole whence they motored to Government House. The Franchise and Federal Finance Committees members left for Delhi at 11-30 a.m., while those of the Indian States Enquiry Committee left for Hyderabad State in the evening.

Four A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay and Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla, received the members of the Committees on behalf of the Government of Bombay, and took them to the Government House. The delegation then left for Delhi by special trains.

As announced by leaflets which were distributed in thousands on Thursday, there was no demonstration at the Mole by black flags, etc. As a matter of fact, the whole vicinity leading to the Mole from Mint Road, was occupied by the police and the Khilafat and Depressed Class volunteers, and there was no room left for demonstrators of the black flags to make any demonstration.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Dr. Ahbedkar were given a hearty welcome by their followers who had come with band and took them in procession followed by band and volunteers. Maulana Shaukat Ali was invited at the Government House at noon.

A large number of personal friends of Sir Patrick Kelly and officers of the Bombay City Police Force also came to welcome him on board the ship, and he was profusely garlanded. Sir Patrick left with Mr. Wilson in his motor car.

STATEMENT OF MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN

Hope For Co-operation From All Classes

The Marquis of Lothian, Chairman of the Finance Committee made the following statement to the Press:—

"I am very glad to be back in India again. It is nearly 20 years since I was here last. I am told that politically at any rate, it has changed out of recognition. I am looking forward to seeing this for myself.

The objects which the British Government have had in view in sending out our Committees are two-fold. In the first place to carry out, in co-operation with our Indian colleagues, various inquiries which were recognised by the Round Table Conference to be necessary before the new Indian Constitution could be drafted. In the second place to maintain and esxtend that direct contact and those friendly personal relations between the members of both the Houses of the British Parliament, and the leaders of Indian opinion which has been one of the happiest results of the Round Table Conference and which must be maintained at the end if we are to reach an agreed solution of the many constitutional problems which have still to be solved.

Unfortunately, the time available for travel, before the hot weather sets in, is necessarily short. We are here to work hard at the precise tasks set before us, and not to talk about wider political questions, or to avail ourselves in more than a very moderate degree of the lavish hospitality for which India is famous. All our Committees have a very serious programme of work before them.

HOPE FOR CO-OPERATION.

The British members of the Franchise Committee are looking forward to meeting their Indian colleagues both on the Central and Provincial Committees. We hope for the maximum amount of co-operation from all classes and sections of Indian opinion. The problem which confronts India and Britain, to-day, is perhaps, the greatest and most difficult, which has ever been presented for solution at a single time—to devise a constitution giving Responsible Self-Government to a country containing 350 million people which will work satisfactorily in practice. It will require all the best brains and goodwill of both the countries to avoid the mistakes and even disasters which the transition to Self-Government has caused in other countries and to produce, without delay, a strong and well-balanced Constitution.

"WAVING BLACK FLAGS UNDER THEIR NOSES"

Parsi Youth Sentenced To Six Months' R. I.

SEQUEL TO DEMONSTRATION AGAINST ARRIVAL OF R. T. C, MEMBERS

Arrested at the Mole gangway for waving a black-flag at the members of the R.T.C. Committees in Bombay, on Friday morning Jehangir Cawasji Patel, a Parsi youth was charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

"I was demonstrating against the arrival of the R.T.C. Committee Members. We must put down these robbers" was the statement made by the accused who was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGED UNDER 17 (1)

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, opening the proceedings said that the accused might be charged under section 4 of Ordinance 5, but he would suggest section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with being disorderly and furthering the objects of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Admitting that he was a Congress member, the accused said "It is a great honour done to me by the Congress to order me to demonstrate against the R.T.C. Committee."

Mr. Spencer (Ironically) "An honour"! Accused: "Yes. It was my duty as a true Indian".

WAVING BLACK FLAGS.

Inspector Cooper, giving evidence said that the accused was jumping about in front of the R.T.C. Committee Members, as they were coming down the gangway waving black flags under their noses. He held up his arms and shouted" "Up up with national flag. Down, down with the Union Jack—Go back. Go back, etc."

Questioned by the Court, the accused said that by "robbers" he meant "the British who came to give you petty reforms" and added "you can punish me, you can crush my body but not my spirit: you cannot do it."

"GO BACK LOTHIAN".

Proceedings were a little delayed pending the arrival of Inspector Marshall who had arrested the accused. Witness stated that the accused not only waved black flags but threw his hat violently at one of the R.T.C. Committee Members. He was shouting "Why the hell did you come. Go Back Lothian, etc".

Accused denied having uttered the words and said that as a Congressman, he would not throw his hat at any one as that would be violence. He only threw his hat on the ground.

SIX MONTHS AND FINE.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default further imprisonment for one month.

After the sentence was passed, the accused addressing the Magistrate said. "I have only one request to make. You are an educated Indian. I request you to resign your job."

RE-ARRESTED AFTER RELEASE ON PAROLE

Another Arrest Of National Worker

Sjts. Yashwant Krisna Parulkar and N. B. Deshpande two prominent Congress workers who were released on January 26 on parole from the Byculla House of Correction were re-arrested on Friday morning for failing to report themselves to the police. It will be recalled that both of them were arrested on the day of the first round-up of Congress leaders in the city and detained in the Byculla Jail.

Sjt. Vithaldas Bhagwandas another national worker was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and taken to the Byculla Jail.

SJTS. PARULEKAR AND DESHPANDE JAILED

For failing to report himself every day to the police Mr. Yeshwant Krishna Parulekar was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further jail for two months by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday.

Inspector Gole giving evidence said that Mr. Parulekar was released from the Arthur Road Jail on January 26. He was at once served with an order under Section 4 Ordinance 2 by the Police Commissioner binding him to report himself daily at the police station. He failed to do so and was therefore arrested on Friday morning at Mangaldas Road.

Mr. Parulekar said that he would make only one remark namely that the terms of the order were so degrading that—The Magistrate interrupted and did not allow the accused to proceed with the statement.

Mr. Narain Balwant Deshpande aged 65 was also charged for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order to report himself to the police daily. The accused wanted to make a statement which was disallowed by the Court.

Taking his age into consideration the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further imprisonment for two months.

Mr. Shaukat Ali Interviewed

Maulana Shaukat Ali when interviewed, expressed his very great regret at the decision of the Indian National Congress in adopting Civil Disobedience again. He thought there was no necessity at all for it. When asked about the work in the Round Table Conference, he said: "After very careful consideration, I return to India convinced that the British people are very anxious to come to some understanding with the Indian people. The R. T. C. Committees have come to India—and particularly Lord Lothian—who is very anxious to cultivate goodwill. In fact, they have come to learn all about Indian conditions. I, therefore, beg every one of my countrymen to extend a hearty co-operation in the interests of India."

"WE DO NOT CARE ABOUT N. C. O."

Asked if he would co-operate with the R. T. C. Committees, when the National Congress had not done so, he replied: "We do not care if the Congress does not co-operate. Others are ready to co-operate and give a lead."

Dr. Ambedkar Interviewed

Dr. Ambedkar interviewed by our representative also gave a similar reply adding that: "Mahatma Gandhi had bungled all throughout. We were very much dissatisfied with his attitude, particularly towards the Depressed Classes. It would have been better if the Congress had sent some better representative than Mahatma Gandhi."

MR. N. M. JOSHI

Urges Adequate Representation Of Labour

Mr. N. M. Joshi when asked his views about the non-co-operation of the National Congress with the R. T. C. Committees, said, the R. T. C. would very much like to co-operate with the Congress. But if the Congress does not co-operate, the work to be done by the R. T. C. Committees, being of a preliminary nature, will have to be done.

Questioned by our representative whether he was satisfied with the personnel of the Committees, Mr. Joshi did not like to express his opinion as it was too personal. He, however, stated that the Franchise

(Continued on page 10.)

COMPLETE HARTAL IN BOMBAY

"Peshawar Day" Celebrations

RED LEAFLETS AND RED BADGES DISTRIBUTED

There was a complete hartal in the city on Friday which was declared both as a protest against the R.T.C. Committees and in observance of the "Peshawar Day". The important markets and shops from the Fort to Parel closed their doors, and school boys emptied their classes and marched along streets shouting slogans.

RED RIBBONS AND RED FLOWERS.

It was noticed that a large number of persons in the city wore red ribbons on the shoulders, or red flowers, as a mark of sympathy with the Frontier Pathans who had gone to jail and those killed during the disturbances.

HUNT FOR RED LEAFLETS

Vain House Searches In Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

Police searched this morning the residences of seven workers of Naujawan Bharat Sabha, including Dr. Banarsidas, in connection with red leaflets which were distributed in Lahore on Tuesday last but nothing incriminating was seized from those places.—A. P.

"SLIMMING" WEAKENS HEALTH

Medical Syndicates' Conference Opens In Rome.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Jan. 28.

Rome.—That Signor Mussolini believes in the "Back to Nature" Movement, was revealed in a speech by Signor Duce while opening the Congress of the Fascist Medical Syndicates: "I am convinced," he said, "that the whole manner of eating, dressing, working and sleeping will have to be radically changed for the air, sun and exercise are essential to health."

"Slimming" is weakening to health. A nation with falling birthrate is a senile nation. Signor Mussolini declared that since he had invited the doctors to urge Italians to eat grapes for their medicinal qualities, their consumption in Italy had increased five-fold.

Bright Prospects For Britain

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Jan. 28.

London.—An optimistic view of Britain's future was taken by Sir Harry Goschen, presiding over the annual meeting of the National Provincial Bank, London. He said, "As producer and trader, our country is in a stronger position compared to its competitors than at any other time since the War, and can go forward with confidence and renewed strength, as soon as the difficult international problems that threaten the stability of Europe and the world have been settled in a way that will restore confidence essential to prosperity.—Reuter.

Rubber Restriction

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Jan. 28.

Amsterdam.—Discussions are taking place to-day at the Colonial Ministry at Hague between the Government and the advocates of the rubber restriction. The decision is expected soon. The opponents of the restriction did not participate in the deliberations today, which have created much uneasiness among the large producers, who are generally opposed to the restriction.

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